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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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TRANSFORMATION OF SMALL PRODUCTION

Transformation of Small Production Is a Long-Term Task of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- some understanding from the study of Chairman Mao's "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation"

by

the theory study group of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 17, 1975)

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the methodical guidance of the peasants to throw off the chains of the system of private ownership and take the socialist road is a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism as well as the consistent thought of Chairman Mao. China's "agricultural cooperation movement has from the very beginning been a serious ideological and political struggle."

Right after agrarian reform, there had started within our Party serious two-line struggle between transformation and counter-transformation on the question of how to treat small production. Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the "guarantee of private ownership," the practice of "four major freedoms" and the development of the rich-peasant economy. In the first half of 1955, he even ordered the disbandment of large numbers of cooperatives in a vain attempt to stifle the agricultural cooperation movement. It was at this crucial juncture of the violent struggle between these two classes, two roads and two lines that Chairman Mao delivered in July 1955 the important report entitled "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation." This report combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in China, and comprehensively expounded the theory, line,

general and specific policies, and steps of agricultural cooperation, thus arming the whole Party and dealing a decisive blow to Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. From the second half of 1955 to 1956, there had been whipped up in the countryside throughout the country a large-scale socialist revolution movement "of very great world significance," thus quickly carrying through cooperation and revealing the enormous power of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, through reading once again this great work "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation" and looking back over the brilliant course China has gone through in the socialist transformation of agriculture, we deeply feel that a serious comprehension of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the peasants made by Chairman Mao, a correct understanding of the dual nature of the peasants and the recognition of the necessity and possibility of the transformation of small production are still of serious practical significance.

(I)

After land reform, besides the capitalist system of ownership practiced by a very small number of rich peasants, China's countrysides "is like a vast sea of ownership by individual peasants." This kind of small production with the household as the unit was the hotbed for engendering capitalism. In the countryside at that time, "there has been a spontaneous and constant growth of capitalist elements, and new rich peasants have sprung up everywhere. Many well-to-do middle peasants are striving to become rich ones. Many poor peasants, lacking sufficient means of production, are still not free from the toils of poverty; some are in debt, others selling or renting their land." In light of this situation, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "If this tendency goes unchecked, the separation into two extremes in the countryside will get worse day by day." As far as the peasants were concerned, "there is no other way out besides socialism."

In "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation" and a series of other works, Chairman Mao, on the basis of linking up theory with practice, demonstrated the necessity of the transformation of small production. Meanwhile, based on Lenin's scientific assertion that the peasants are of a dual nature because they are laborers as well as private owners, he made an incisive analysis of the attitude toward agricultural cooperation adopted by different strata among the peasants according to their economic standing and the number of ideas of private ownership they had. He especially made a profound class analysis of the middle peasants after land reform to set apart the lower-middle peasants who were still not economically well off from the upper middle peasants who were better off economically. He pointed out that the poor peasants, the semi-proletariat of the countryside, "are less stubborn in adhering to the system of private ownership of the means of production by small peasants," that the lower-middle peasants were closer to the poor peasants in economic status, and that the two both showed enthusiasm for taking the socialist road. Added together, the poor peasants and the lower-middle peasants made up from sixty to seventy

percent of the rural population. This was the strong class foundation and the force relied upon by the Party in leading the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

As regards the small number of well-to-do or relatively well-off peasants, although they had a stronger idea of private ownership and showed vacillation and antagonism toward taking the socialist road, they were after all laborers, and provided the leadership of the Party was strengthened and socialist education was conducted, when they felt that participation in cooperatives was more advantageous than working on their own, they also could gradually head for the socialist road.

In "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation" Chairman Mao put forward the two basic principles that "we should have faith in the masses and we should have faith in the Party." He taught us that we had to believe that "the broad masses of peasants are willing to gradually head for the socialist road under the leadership of the Party and that "the Party is capable of leading the peasants to head for the socialist road," thus clearly pointing out the possibility of transforming small production.

Chairman Mao highly appraised the revolutionary spirit of the three households of poor peasants in Hopei province that persevered in the running of a cooperative, and praised their small cooperative as "a signal and heroic cooperative." He pointed out that "the orientation indicated by these three households of poor peasants is the orientation for the five hundred million peasants throughout the country," thus revealing the essence and mainstream of things.

Since the publication of this report entitled "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation" twenty years ago, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, constant headway has been made in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside. In 1958, on the foundation of cooperation, the switch-over to rural people's communes had been realized and a brand-new phase of agricultural collectivization had been ushered in. After Chairman Mao issued the great call for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" in 1964 and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of commune members and rural cadres has been constantly enhanced. Spurred by the revolution, the scale of farm capital construction has been extended year after year, bumper harvests have been reaped in agriculture for thirteen years in succession, the collective economy has waxed stronger with each passing day and there has been constant improvement in the life of commune members. The truth that "only socialism can save China" has been felt in person by hundreds of millions of the peasant masses. There has appeared the excellent situation marked by prosperity and vigorous development on the whole agricultural front.

(II)

Do the realization of cooperation and switch-over to people's communes in our countryside mean that the task of transforming small production has been accomplished and that the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road is already over? Practice shows that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines around the question of whether to consolidate and develop the collective economy for continued progress or to weaken and undermine the collective economy for regression has at no time come to a standstill and is sometimes even very violent. The overthrown exploiting classes and the new bourgeois elements and their agents within the Party at all times vainly attempt to pull the collective peasants that have taken the socialist road back to the capitalist road. Meanwhile, "the remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system are invariably kept for a long time in the minds of people, and they are unwilling to retreat lightly." The idea of private ownership formed over hundreds and thousands of years among the peasants is deeply imprinted in their way of thinking. It cannot disappear right away following a change in relations of production, and it still shows a passive and reverse effect on the socialist economic base. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "There is a serious tendency toward capitalism among the well-to-do peasants. This tendency will become rampant if we in the slightest way neglect political work among the peasants during the cooperative movement and for a very long period after."

In his important instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao has cited Lenin's scientific assertion that "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale." We must use the viewpoint of unity of opposites to observe and analyze socialist society. We must see that "China is a socialist country" and that in socialist society, "the change in the system of ownership" plays a determinant role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must also see that in the economic base, that are still things which "are scarcely different from those in the old society," and that there is still soil and conditions for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. We must see that the system of collective ownership by the laboring masses in the countryside is still in the process of developing, and that the imperfect system of public ownership has still not come to the phase of ownership of the means of production by the whole society. In the various aspects of relations of production and in the ideological sphere, there are still preserved the remnants and traces of small production. Speaking in this sense, the task of transforming small production has not been ultimately accomplished.

Let us make an analysis of the situation of bourgeois rights existing in the collective economy of the rural people's commune.

Bourgeois rights have still not been entirely abolished in the aspect of ownership. There are still preserved in the countryside the remnants of the individual economy such as a small number of private plots for commune members and domestic side occupations. This is at the present stage essential as a supplement to the socialist collective economy. But if efforts are not made to develop the collective economy and strengthen socialist education, and the remnants of the individual economy are

allowed to expand freely beyond the limits permitted by policies, then capitalist factors will be quickly developed. The system of collective ownership built on the foundation of small production and bourgeois rights have also not been entirely abolished. Compared with the system of private ownership, the inequality caused by ownership of the means of production by private individuals has been abolished. In the relations of ownership of the means of production by collective peasants in the collective economy, there is already equality in the collective economic organization of the same accounting unit. However, there are still classes and class struggle in socialist society, and between different accounting units, there is in fact still inequality. If efforts are not made in different fields over a fairly long period to create conditions for gradually raising the degree of public ownership, it is not possible to persist in taking the socialist road leading to common affluence. The commune and brigade cadres that have not leaped out of the circle of small production can also be bound by the interests of a small collective. They will not take the whole situation into consideration, run counter to the line and policies of the Party, take up the evil practice of capitalism, and even cause the socialist collective economy to degenerate into a "collective capitalist organization."

In the interrelations of people in production, bourgeois rights are still serious. After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the change in system of ownership, profound changes have occurred in the interrelations of people in the collective economy. The broad masses of peasants who were oppressed and exploited in the past have become the masters of the state and the collective economy and set up a new type of socialist relationship among the laboring people. However, there are still classes and class struggle in socialist society, and the inter-relations of people are essentially still class relations. The landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad element and new bourgeois elements that have not been properly transformed invariably make use of the psychology and habit of private ownership of the small producers still found among the peasants to instigate with every effort the extension of bourgeois rights, to stir up hush-hush capitalist activities, to befriend and corrupt the cadres, and even to cause individual cadres to degenerate into their agents and "protective umbrella" in their vain attempt to restore capitalism. Meanwhile, as there are differences between the cadres and the commune members due to division of work, if the cadres do not seriously remold their world outlook, do not persist in participation in collective productive labor, do not adopt the attitude of equality toward the masses and do not rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out democratic management but promote special treatment and take over others' labor without compensation, then there is a possibility for them to degenerate into overlords riding roughshod over the people. The socialist system of public ownership will also exist only in name but actually has been turned into private ownership by a very small number of people.

In the field of distribution, bourgeois rights still occupy the dominant position. The principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" practiced by socialist society is a fundamental negation of the exploitation system under which "the workers gain nothing and the gainers do not work." However, the people's communes in general practice the system of division of labor into grades, evaluation of work and allotment of points. As the physical power and intellectual power of the commune members and the number of dependents they have to support cannot be the same, under the condition of "an equal amount of products for an equal amount of labor," the degree of affluence is at variance. Furthermore, in different collective economic organizations, the same amount of labor cannot net an identical income, and there is in fact inequality. If we do not firmly stand for putting proletarian politics in command but are highly interested in such material things as high reward, high allowance and high percentage of distribution, thus widening further and further the income disparity of commune members, we would sabotage the socialist system of public ownership.

There exist to varying degrees bourgeois rights in the economy based on the system of collective ownership in three aspects of relations of production. Meanwhile, the economic ties between collective ownership and ownership by the whole people and between the various collective economic organizations also can only carry out commodity exchange with money as the medium. From production to exchange, the collective economy of the people's commune of the present stage is in general incorporated into the orbit of socialist unified planned economy. However, the law of value still functions within a certain framework, and the equal right of exchange at equal value is actually also unequal to the various collective economic organizations. In particular, some people with a serious spontaneous tendency toward capitalism would also make use of the periodic market trade that legitimately exists in the countryside to practice exchange at unequal value, to extend bourgeois rights and to develop capitalism.

The existence of bourgeois rights provides objective conditions for the development of capitalist factors and is also the foundation for the retention and revival of the inherent psychology and habits of the small producers. Under the domination of spontaneous capitalist thinking, with some people coming the other way round to make use of and extend bourgeois rights, there will emerge "free management of production," "free trading of products," "free distribution of income," "free disposal of labor," "free extension of private economy" and other capitalist tendencies, and group after group of new bourgeois elements and upstarts will also emerge.

Socialist society is "the period in which moribund capitalism and nascent communism struggle against each other." The existence of bourgeois influence and bourgeois rights, the development of capitalist factors and the emergence of new bourgeois elements are all inevitable. Therefore, there is still a social foundation for people like Lin Piao to mount the stage and practice the capitalist system. We cannot lower our vigilance in the least in this connection. However, this definitely does not signify the inevitability of capitalist restoration. The historical experience of the dictatariat has profoundly shown that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. The road taken is determined by the class that exercises leadership and the

line carried out. This applies to a small unit as well as to a large country. In the Tachai Brigade that bears the socialist standard on the agricultural front in China and in many advanced counties and advanced brigades and production teams learning from Tachai, there likewise exist the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. However, because they have strong leading bodies and have firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, capitalism cannot freely spread, the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated more and more and the socialist road gets wider and wider. If they are like the Soviet Union where political power has been usurped and seized by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, a group of privileged strata has been fostered to rule the people and a complete set of revisionist line has been carried out, the all-round restoration of capitalism is inevitable.

(III)

The correct understanding and treatment of the question of transformation of small production is extremely important toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of socialist agriculture. Piror to the realization of the system of ownership by the whole people in the countryside, the peasants are invariably still peasants, and they invariably show the given dual nature along the socialist road. The guidance of the peasants to depart step by step from the smaller system of collective ownership and head for the system of ownership by the whole people through the bigger system of collective ownership until "all class differences" are abolished remains to be a long-term and formidable task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's great call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," has clearly pointed out the orientation for developing socialist large-scale agriculture through educating and transforming the peasants and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The exercise of stronger leadership over the movement "to learn from Tachai in agriculture" is the central task for Party committees at all levels to make a success of rural work.

The socialist thinking of the peasants will not emerge spontaneously. A basic principle in learning from Tachai is to require the primary Party organizations in the countryside to play the role of fighting citadels in the socialist revolution. They are required to adhere to the basic line of the Party, educate the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and guide them to learn to understand and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat from practical experience, from recollections and contrasts and from the dissection of typical examples. They must rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants, unite with all forces that can be united with, resolutely wage struggle against the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements as well as the new and old bourgeois elements, and hit at their restoration activities. They must "constantly instill socialist ideas into and criticize the capitalist tendencies among the peasant masses" and constantly heighten the socialist awareness of the peasants in tilling land for the revolution.

The thorough transformation of the psychology and habit of the small production calls for the efforts of several generations of people and the creation of the essential material foundation. In "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation" Chairman Mao has brought the great task of realizing agricultural mechanization "to change completely the outlook of the social economy" before the whole Party. By learning from Tachai the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, constantly developing and strengthening the collective economy and speeding up the progress of socialist modernization of agricultural construction, it is possible to make hundreds of millions of peasants transform their own subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world.

In order to learn from Tachai, it is also necessary to firmly carry out the various economic policies of the Party in the countryside, criticize the idea of bourgeois rights and constantly sweep away the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. We must recognize the inevitability of the existence of bourgeois rights and must also see the necessity to restrict it. We must firmly stand for the unity of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages. The policies of the Party at the present stage have reflected that the requirements of the basic line of the Party are in conformity with the present level of development of productive forces and the awareness of the masses. Fundamentally speaking, the implementation of policies is in accord with the restriction of bourgeois rights. It is necessary to draw a clear line of demarcation with Liu Shao-ch'i and Ch'en Po-ta who sometimes pushed the "four major freedoms" and "san-tzu i-pao" and sometimes negated the commodity economy and law of value, arbitrarily abolished the private plots, arbitrarily changed the accounting units, implemented "first, practice of equalitarianism, and second no transfer of material or manpower," and whipped up the "communist" wind. In the course of implementing the various economic policies of the Party in the countryside, we at the same time "should broaden the propaganda of communist ideas," constantly conduct communist education for the peasants, warmly foster the growth of socialist new things, and gradually create conditions for this long-term goal of ultimately abolishing bourgeois rights.

The alliance of workers and peasants is the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out: This alliance "is an anti-capital alliance, an alliance formed for thoroughly toppling capital, thoroughly suppressing bourgeois resistance and completely smashing its attempt to stage a comeback, an alliance for the ultimate establishment and consolidation of socialism." In "The Question of Agricultural Cooperation" Chairman Mao has precisely expounded from this plane the necessity and urgency in transforming small production and strongly denounced the opportunist viewpoint that advocated "dismounting at once" on the road to cooperation at that time. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat today, as we look back over history and look far ahead into the future, we have further raised our understanding in the transformation of small production. We are thus encouraged to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must read and study seriously, and strengthen our investigations and studies. On the basis of linking up theory with practice, we must clearly understand why Lenin talked about the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie,

consciously adhere to the basic line and policies of the Party, criticize revisionism and the capitalist tendencies in the countryside, strive to accomplish this heavy and long historic task of transforming small production, and carry the rural socialist revolution through to the end.

* * *

POLITICAL ECONOMY

What Kind of Stuff Is "Quantitatively Equal Consumption"?

by

Liang Kang (梁 剛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 28, 1975)

Question: What kind of stuff is Dühring's "quantitatively equal consumption" in the 16th quotation of Marx, Engels and Lenin--On the Dictatorship of the Proletariat?

Answer: "Quantitatively equal consumption" is the so-called "universal principle of equitableness" put forward by Dühring in describing the proposal on distribution in his "Economic Commune." It is a mode of distribution in the "socialism" envisaged by Dühring.

Dühring held that it was imperative to carry out "the exchange at an equal amount of labor with an equal amount of labor" in the distribution of social products. This also means that the labor one furnishes should be completely equal to the means of consumption one receives. If a person has worked six hours, he should receive from the "economic commune" money embodying six hours of quantum of labor and go to the "consumption commune" to purchase consumer goods with such money. Thus, as Dühring envisaged, this could put an end to exploitation and realize an "equality in consumption" quantitatively, i.e., "quantitatively equal consumption."

In fact, this is fundamentally impossible. Firstly, this "quantitatively equal consumption" has undermined social accumulation. According to the Dühring's principle of "quantitatively equal consumption," each laborer should receive remuneration according to the amount of labor he provides. This suggestion to enable every member of society to receive back all the products created by his labor is in essence the reproduction of LaSalle's fallacy of "income of labor in full." If we work according to this suggestion, all products of society would be distributed in total. In this way, there is no way to uphold even simple re-production, not to say extended re-production and the result would be the emergence of regression in society. Next, Dühring's "quantitatively equal consumption" is based on the principle of exchange of equal amounts of labor. As is known to everybody, the exchange of equal amounts of labor in fact takes inequality as a pre-condition. This is because everyone is different from another physically, culturally and technically, and the number of dependents one has to feed is also different. If all are measured with the same yardstick--labor, and the distribution of consumer goods is carried out according to the quantity and quality of labor, this inevitably lead to disparity in the living standard of different people, and the inevitable result is that some people are able to set aside some money while others are unable to make ends meet on the wages paid them. Therefore "quantitatively equal consumption" is turned into quantitatively unequal consumption.

It should be pointed out that this exchange of equal amounts of labor envisaged by Dühring is effected by means of specie, although such specie envisaged by Dühring could not function as money and could function only as a certificate of labor. However, such specie could be used in the "economic commune" for the exchange or purchase of "surplus of private means," could be inherited by one's children as heritage, could be put away, and everybody has the right to do whatever he likes with his money. This would transform the specie which functions only as a certificate of labor into real money. Those wealthy people would lend their money to others for interest, thus giving rise to exploitation through usury. They could also use their money to purchase goods from the "consumption commune" for hoarding and profiteering, thus leading to the disintegration of the "economic commune." In this sense, "quantitatively equal consumption" is doubtlessly but pure empty talk. The reactionary essence of "quantitatively equal consumption" is that it lays the blame on some drawbacks of distribution for the criminal essence of capitalism, thinking that under the precondition of not changing the capitalist mode of production, the workers can be liberated merely by reforming the system of distribution, realizing the "universal principle of equitableness" and setting up a few "economic communes." This is out and out bourgeois reformism.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

Much Can Be Gained by Getting Organized to Study Theory

- An investigation on the Workers' Spare-time Philosophy and Social Science Research Institute of the Talien Hung-ch'i Shipyard

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 24, 1975)

In order to bring into full play the combat role of the contingent worker-theorists in learning and studying Marxism in combating and guarding against revisionism and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of the Talien Hung-ch'i Shipyard, on the basis of starting the study of different fields of theory, got further organized on July 1 last year and had set up a workers' spare-time philosophy and social sciences research institute. In the past year and more, under the leadership of the Party committee of the shipyard, the research institute, by organizing the contingent of worker-theorists in the whole plant to make use of their spare time to learn and study Marxist theory in a planned and systematic manner, has played an important role in raising the theoretical level of the contingent of worker-theorists and accelerating the deepening of mass study activities.

Beginning in May 1973, the contingent of worker-theorists of the Hung-ch'i Shipyard launched activities in studying different fields of theory. Up to the first half of last year, following the graduai deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the groups for studying different fields of theory of the whole plant constantly grew and progressed. The number of groups rose from 10 to 57, and the different fields taken up went up from 7 to 22. The vigorous development of the activities in studying different fields of theory has provided favorable conditions for the contingent of worker-theorists and the workers to study theory. However, these study groups were distributed over various workshops and were often liable to be affected by the phenomenon of not keeping in contact with each other and fighting on one's own. Meanwhile, certain major theoretical research themes also called for the organization of stronger forces to fight in coordination. Under this situation, some study groups voluntarily established links with each other for the exchange of information on the learning and study of theory. The development of the situation called for the contingent of worker-theorists to get further organized on the basis of studying different fields of theory. Some people suggested: "Since our plant has a ship laboratory, why can't we set up a theory research institute?" The revolutionary pioneering spirit of the working class gave the shipyard Party committee great enlightenment. They felt that this idea not only had embodied the determination and spirit of the working class in occupying the various spheres of the superstructure but was also an effective measure for further strengthening leadership over the workers' activities in the study of theory. Therefore, under the leadership and support of the Party committee of the shipyard, the workers' spare-time philosophy and social science research institute was set up.

This research institute runs six seminars in philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, culture and education, and international problems. Under the seminars are research groups. At present, the number of research groups in the whole plant has risen to 84, with over 1,060 people participating in research work. The head of the research institute is concurrently a standing committee member of the Party committee. The deputy heads of the research institute are concurrently served by responsible persons from the propaganda section, the trade union and the Communist Youth League, and an old worker has also been selected to serve concurrently as a deputy head of the research institute. The tasks of the research institute are: to centrally organize and guide, comprehensively plan, coordinate and arrange work to learn and study different fields of theory under the leadership of the Party committee of the shipyard, and to adjust the important branches of research work in accordance with the development of the situation of the struggle; to inspect and supervise the ideological and organizational development of the theoretical research work of various seminars and the contingent of the theorists; to hold report meetings on special themes of theoretical research and to popularize the research results in good time among the workers of the whole plant; to edit and publish the quarterly journal, "Occupation," of the research institute, to keep in constant touch with various professional research institutes, and colleges and institutions of higher learning and other units, and to collect and exchange data. With the different fields of research groups of the different workshops as the foundation, the seminars are responsible for organizing and guiding the various groups under them to study theory, conduct research work, and exchange research results. Thus, the research institute, the seminar, and the research group--organizations at three levels--are each assigned with work, and their common goal is for raising the Marxist theoretical level of the working masses, combating and guarding against revisionism, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since the establishment of the workers' spare-time philosophy and social science research institute, the whole body of its members, by seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and some expositions by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and studying important Marxist-Leninist works on philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, literature, culture and art, etc., and by applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in studying theory, history and the present state of affairs, have achieved certain results. They have successively studied over 100 themes, held over 10 theoretical research report meetings on special themes and compiled together with the relevant units or on their own over a dozen books on political theory and history readers, including "Lenin Fights for the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Briefly Explained," etc. Six of them have been officially published. The members of the workers' theory contingent have also gone to colleges and municipal libraries to give lectures on over 300 occasions, and seventeen of them have been taken on by colleges and institutions of higher learning as part-time teachers.

Practice of the past year shows that there are many advantages to the further organization of the contingent of worker theorists in the form of a research institute:

(1) It is possible to start from the needs of the whole situation and carry out research with concentrated efforts through proper division of work and responsibility around a center at each period. This helps enhance the Marxist theoretical level of the contingent of worker-theorists and the workers of the whole plant, so that they can serve better real-life class struggle and the two-line struggle. After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the research institute has concentrated in good time the forces of various seminars and research groups to work as a team in studying from different angles the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

The research group in scientific socialism has analyzed the state of various classes and their interrelations in the historical period of socialism in our country. It has analyzed the new bourgeois elements that would still emerge in socialist society due to the existence of bourgeois rights. It has analyzed the social base of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and demonstrated therefrom the necessity of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

On the basis of studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and conducting large numbers of social investigations, the research group in political economy has studied the current struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the political and economic spheres and analyzed the necessity and importance of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Under the title "The High-Salaried Section of the Soviet Union and the Rise of Revisionism," the research group in Soviet problems of the electrical engineering workshop, by dissecting how the first socialist state has degenerated into revisionism, has deepened by negative example understanding in the importance of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

(2) It is possible to concentrate the research results of the members of the research institute for popularization in good time among the masses, so as to raise standards on the foundation of popularization, to effect popularization under the guidance of raising standards, and to promote the constant deepening of the mass study movement.

The worker masses are very concerned with the work of various research groups and hope to be able to understand in time their research results so as to help themselves in study. The comrades of the research groups also deeply feel that their own research work can in no way be divorced from the masses and must adhere to the policy of "from the masses and to the masses," that their research work, must heed what the masses say, and that their research results must be subjected to inspection by the masses. Only in this way can they serve better real-life struggle and the broad masses of workers.

In May this year, in light of some knotty problems brought up by the masses in study, the research institute organized in a planned manner over a dozen research groups to conduct separately case-studies revolving around such questions as why the relations of production and productive forces, the superstructure and the economic base are in conformity as well as in contradiction; why bourgeois rights are unavoidable and must also be restricted; why the commodity system, exchange by means of money and distribution to each according to his work must be allowed to exist and must also be restricted. These research groups conducted research on the one hand, and on the other hand, they used ideas obtained in study to guide the masses and explain things to them in coordination with the study of theory in workshops. On this basis, the research institute selected the special themes that had been more thoroughly studied and were worthy of plant-wide popularization for mobile discussion in the plant, thus giving the broad masses of workers great enlightenment.

The guidance given by the contingent of theorists has further raised the workers' enthusiasm for study. In the first half of this year, the whole plant has run political evening schools for 261 terms. Over one-third of the workers have participated in study, and many comrades persist in devoting over four hours to spare-time study every day.

(3) Through the role played by the research institute as a bridge or tie, the contingent of worker-theorists and the professional theorists further linked together. They overcome their weaknesses by acquiring others' strong points to seek common improvement, thus creating favorable conditions for the all-round occupation of the various spheres of the superstructure by the working class. They have adopted various forms in this connection. For example, the various seminars and research groups establish long-term and proper ties with local colleges and institutions of higher learning, conduct activities periodically, and discuss and study the question of theory together. They exchange members with some colleges and institutions of higher learning and research units. The professional theorists come to the factory to take part in labor, study and carry out basic-level work and the members of the workers' theory contingent go to schools to serve as teachers or to take part in struggle, criticism and transformation. The members of the workers' theory contingent go to colleges and institutions of higher learning to serve as part-time teachers and mount the rostrum to give lectures or to discuss their own fruits of research. They constantly exchange data and discuss problems with professional theory research units and compile books together with the publishing department. The close cooperation between these two forces not only helps raise the theory research level of the contingent of worker-theorists but also accelerates the ideological revolutionization of the professional theorists.

(4) It helps further strengthen the ideological and organizational development of the contingent of worker-theorists and raise as fast as possible the theoretical level of the contingent of worker theorists and the workers of the whole plant. After the establishment of the research institute, by keeping a foothold on reality and the eyes on things far ahead, the whole body of members have been organized to discuss and formulate a three-year plan for the study of theory. This plan stipulates the main classic works that must be read through by the backbone theorists within three years. It requires every member to acquire a

certain level of Marxist theory and the ability to study and solve practical problems. Early every year, from the research institute to the research group, an annual study plan has to be formulated and this plan has to be checked quarterly. Thus, every research group and every member has a clearcut object of struggle and can smoothly move forward in a planned and methodical manner. For instance, the research group in political economy of the machine workshop systematically has finished reading in one year such classic works as "Preface to 'A Critique of Political Economy'," etc., totaling over 100,000 characters, conducted thirteen case-studies and written 44 theoretical articles and some materials for guiding study.

The Party organizations at various levels of this plant and the leading organs at various levels of this research institute pay great attention to giving members of the theory contingent education in the ideological and political line. They require these theorists to bear in mind at all times the great historic mission of the working class and carry forward the spirit of the "cog," study assiduously and strive to grasp Marxist theory. Meanwhile, the ranks of worker-theorists are urged to adhere to the principle of not alienating themselves from production, from reality and from the masses and strive to transform their world outlook. The research institute also constantly pay attention to summing up experiences for citation, and popularization, unearthing problems, making timely rectifications and year-end assessments and fully affirming achievements, so that the contingent of worker-theorists can grow more healthily.

Last year, of the members of the workers' theory contingent of the whole plant, 607 were cited as activists in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and 778 were cited as advanced producers of the plant.

The establishment of the workers' spare-time philosophy and social science research institute by the Talien Hung-ch'i Shipyard is a new creation and another new development of the activity in studying different fields of theory carried out by the contingent of worker-theorists. Its establishment has greatly heightened the morale of the working class and crushed the arrogance of the bourgeoisie. It is warmly looked after by Party organizations at all levels and has won the attention of many units. People unanimously hold that with the working class mounting the stage of theory to directly grasp and apply Marxist theory and serve the three great revolutionary movements, this is of major and far-reaching significance toward combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and gradually narrowing the difference between mental and manual work. Many people warmly praise it as a new type of university for the study of Marxism run for the workers. (NCNA)

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Peking Workers Active in Study of Marxist-Leninist Theory

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1975)

the number of peking workers most active in theoretical study has increased to 160,000 since the 1972 movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. they represent a backbone force in such study.

in many factories and mines, these workers have formed spare-time groups each concentrating on a special subject, such as philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, international situation, and literary and art creation and criticism.

while carrying on their study and research work in the light of present-day developments, they help other workers in their respective enterprises to study well.

they also cooperate with professional theoretical personnel in writing books and articles to disseminate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism. one hundred and seventythree books and 1,200 articles written or edited by workers, in many cases by the specialized research groups, have been published in the past year or more.

the international situation study groups of the peking hsinhua printing house, the peking vinylon fibre mill and eight other enterprises, helped by professional theoretical personnel, studied the economic crises of capitalism, the contention between the two superpowers, the u.s. and the soviet union, the struggle of the people of the third world against hegemonism and the historical lesson of the evolution of the soviet union into social-imperialism. they compiled reference materials on 50 subjects, published over 30 commentaries on international affairs and gave 150 lectures on international situation, which drew a total attendance of 100,000.

such specialized study tremendously promoted the mass study movement. the political economy study group of the peking no.3 general machinery plant, in cooperation with professional theoretical personnel, compiled a popular discourse on the subject and gave lectures to help other workers deepen their understanding of chairman mao's important instruction concerning the question of theory.

members of specialized study groups have raised their theoretical level rapidly by concentrating on specific subjects in their research into marxism-leninism. many workers plan to finish reading the "selected works of marx and engels", "selected works of lenin" and "selected works of mao tsetung" systematically within a few years.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Transport Regiment in Sinkiang Serves People Well

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 21, 1975)

a transport regiment under the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army has earned the people's praise for its vigorous help to the building of socialism in sinkiang and its whole-hearted service to the various nationalities there.

in addition to accomplishing its own tasks, the commanders and fighters of the regiment have regularly delivered material to factories, villages and grazing grounds in the tienshan mountains despite harsh weather and unfavourable terrain. last may, the seventh company of this regiment came across a 200 kilometres section of very muddy road while delivering diesel oil to a people's commune. the comrades agreed that production would be affected if the oil was not delivered in time. they covered the muddy stretch of road with stones. it took them five days of hard work but they delivered the oil to its destination on time.

a few months earlier, in spring, when the ninth company of this regiment was delivering eagerly awaited grain seeds to the altai prefecture, they were held up by a torrential river. there was no bridge across the river, so the p.l.a. men unhesitatingly jumped into the bitterly cold water and ferried their thirty trucks across and delivered the seeds to the people in good time.

on another occasion when the pasture lands were plagued by insects and the state allocated large quantities of insecticide to the grazing grounds, the commanders and fighters of the third company asked to be assigned the task of transporting the insecticide. they gave up their rest days and set out immediately. they arrived at their destination in just two days instead of four days as scheduled. the insecticide was quickly put to use and the insects were wiped out.

once, after the twelfth company finished its delivery of fertilizer to a designated county, they heard that a remote commune urgently needed fertilizer. with their usual determination to serve agriculture, they spent an extra eight hours delivering fertilizer to the commune.

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Cooperative Medical Service in Shanghai's Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 21, 1975)

the co-operative medical service has expanded rapidly in the rural areas around shanghai in the past few years in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." there are now more than 9,000 barefoot doctors and well over 28,000 medical assistants, averaging three barefoot doctors for a production brigade and one medical assistant for a production team.

over 50 per cent of the barefoot doctors are communist party or communist youth league members and women account for 52 per cent of the total. the barefoot doctors are correctly handling the relations between politics and professional work by putting proletarian politics in command and assiduously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao while taking an active part in farm work.

the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has helped barefoot doctors in the chiang-chen commune, chuansha county, gain a better understanding of their own important role. they treat patients with greater care and constantly take part in collective productive labour. coming from the ranks of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they are doctors when carrying medical kits and peasants when taking up hoes.

all production brigades have made energetic efforts to prevent diseases and improve the health of the commune members. many teams have paid attention to the proper disposal of sewage and human waste and supply of clean drinking water.

to consolidate and expand the cooperative medical service, the poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and barefoot doctors are guided by the principle of self-reliance and running the service with industry and thrift. they make wide use of medicinal herbs to treat and prevent diseases and they themselves collect and plant herbs and prepare drugs. most of the barefoot doctors know the uses of dozens of kinds of herbs for treating common and recurrent diseases. acupuncture is in wide use in many communes and production brigades.

county hospitals and commune health centres often send medical workers to production brigades to help prevent and treat diseases and train barefoot doctors. more than 1,100 urban medical workers went to shanghai's

rural areas this march to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and at the same time help prevent and treat diseases. they were warmly welcomed.

HEALTH CAMPAIGNS

Shanghai Launches Summer Patriotic Health Campaign

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1975)

environmental hygiene in and around china's largest city of shanghai has further improved as a result of the intensive patriotic health campaign this summer with the main emphasis on controlling pests and diseases. the incidence of influenza and other such acute infectious diseases has been lower than any previous year.

since summer set in, people in the city proper and the suburbs have turned out en masse to eliminate the breeding grounds of flies and mosquitoes. such forays have so far involved four million participants, with cadres at various levels taking an active part. in yangpu district, more than 180 cadres led by three deputy secretaries of the district party committee joined over 1,000 cleaners in removing building site debris, garbage and filth, and dredging sewerage.

suburban people have concentrated their efforts on the management of drinking water. about 60,000 wells were sunk and a number of sterilized manure pits were built in the ten counties under shanghai municipality in the first seven months of this year. in chungming county, where 47,000 wells were dug last year, another 15,000 were sunk between january and mid-july this year, thus ensuring most of the local people adequate supplies of clean drinking water. city hospitals have sent medical workers to the rural areas where they join "barefoot" doctors in calling from house to house to explain methods of purifying drinking water. as a result, infectious intestinal diseases liable to occur in summer have been brought under effective control.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Production Grows in Northern China Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

northeast china's heilungkiang and kirin provinces and north china's hopei province have reported a marked increase in gross industrial output for the january-july period of this year compared with the same 1974 period. state quotas for crude oil, coal, timber, cement, chemicals and machinery have been fulfilled or over-fulfilled.

industrial workers in the three provinces have been in a new upsurge to boost production ever since the beginning of this year, the conclusion year on china's fourth five-year plan. "fulfill our share in the fourth five-year plan ahead of schedule and make a greater contribution to socialist construction", this has become their motto. working with selfless devotion in close coordination, they have achieved one success after another. big enterprises such as the taching oilfield, the changchung no. 1 motor vehicle plant and the kailuan coal mines have maintained a steady increase in production. a large number of other factories and mines in the three provinces have also outstripped their production plans by wide margins.

more cadres on the industrial front went to the grassroots this year where they took part in productive labour alongside the workers and led them in learning from advanced experience and unfolding a socialist emulation drive. heilungkiang is an important coal producer in china. the cadres and workers at the coal mines there worked in coordination in their seething emulation campaign. many extraction and tunnelling teams have created new records in production with high output and fine quality. in the first half of this year, the average single work-face output and tunnelling footage in the province rose by 14.1 and 17 percent respectively compared with the corresponding period of last year.

the three provinces this year strengthened leadership over the aid-agriculture industry. more and better large tractors, walking tractors, harvesters and other farm machinery and implements have been produced.

HANDICRAFTS

China's Handicraft Arts Fair Opens in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 20, 1975)

china's 1975 fair on straw, wicker, bamboo, and rattan basketwork opened here today.

the more than 140 visitors come from economic and trade circles in more than 20 countries and hongkong and macao.

china has long been famous for its straw, wicker, bamboo and rattan articles. they now find a ready market on the five continents over the world and are warmly welcomed in many countries.

chairman of the fair liu wen-tien gave a reception to mark its opening and welcome the visitors this evening. after the reception, the visitors attended a performance presented by the tientsin song and dance troupe.

the fair is scheduled to close on august 30.

SUNDRIES

Tientsin Expands Production of Sundries

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 21, 1975)

the leading industrial centre of tientsin in north china has expanded the production of sundries to meet people's everyday needs while stepping up its major modern industries.

nearly 500 enterprises in the city turn out 10,000 varieties and specifications of daily necessities. compared with the same 1974 period, output of cooking utensils, plastic products, toys and special goods for people of minority nationalities all rose by a big margin in the first half of this year.

tientsin-made sundries are good in quality and large in quantity, especially those for women and children as well as minority people. in the first six months of this year, 14 new kinds of toys were added and 150 percent more hats for minority people was produced over the same period of 1974.

efforts have been made by the enterprises to mechanize hand work. the no.4 toy factory used a production process evolved in china some 150 years ago in making diabolos. the efficiency was low, and labour intensity high. the workers made six machines to mechanize the process this year. output of diabolos multiplied and quality improved, as a result. the tientsin no.8 plastic factory installed electronic control devices and raised production efficiency six-fold. the factory now turns out over a hundred products.

PEST CONTROL

Peasant Pest Control Expert in Central China

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 20, 1975)

fifty-year-old tang ting-wei, a peasant in central china's hunan province, has become a pest control expert thanks to his assiduous study in the course of practice.

tang ting-wei began his study in 1964, when he was leader of the liuchia production team under the lingkuan people's commune in chitung county. he has since found methods to prevent and control more than 20 common plant diseases and insect pests, and in this way helped increase local farm output.

the production team used to suffer from borers and other insect pests. this frustrated its efforts to increase output, which remained less than 3.75 tons per hectare. tang ting-wei made up his mind to control the pests and produce more grain in support of china's socialist construction.

to ascertain the life cycle of insect pests and how they damaged the crops, he worked in the fields all the year round, making first-hand observations, detailed record and deep-going anaylses. after several years of efforts, he found different methods to prevent and control rice borers in different seasons. the damage by borers was reduced from about 20 per cent to less than 0.1 per cent. this, plus other measures for higher output, ensured good harvests years running. the production team reaped 12.7 tons of grain per hectare last year.

tang ting-wei had only half a year's schooling before liberation. in the past decade or more, the commune has given him many opportunities to learn -- by sending him to places known for their successes in preventing and controlling plant diseases and insect pests, and to study in the county and provincial agro-technical training classes. with the help of professional technicians, he summed up his experience and set it down for popularization.

he passed on his experience unreservedly to visitors from various places and helped other production brigades and communes train more than 100 plant protection technicians.

the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry invited tang ting-wei to the 1973 national conference on plant diseases and insect pests forecasting. his report at the conference was warmly welcomed.

FRUIT CULTURE

Chinese Scientists Help Increase Orange and Tangerine Output

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 21, 1975)

a remarkable increase in orange and tangerine output is among the 30 and more results achieved by the research institute of oranges and tangerines under the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences in recent years.

the more than 70 research workers of the institute located in chungking, southwest china, have also conducted a survey of major citrus-growing areas in nine southern and central china provinces and one region and engaged in the selection and breeding of fine strains.

in line with the principle that scientific research must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour, they spend most of their time in the countryside. there they have established over 30 scientific centres and contact spots and joined peasants in the study of fruit tree cultivation. they take problems in production as their major topics of research.

one of the problems was how to increase the output of the delicious seedless navel orange which used to

have many blossoms but bear few fruits. beginning from 1970, the research workers made contrast experiments with eight plant hormones in more than 30 places simultaneously. finally they found a plant hormone which effectively prevented the dropping of premature fruits and thus multiplied the yield. about 130,000 navel orange trees have since been planted in szechwan province alone.

helped by party committees at various levels, the institute in 1972 organized 28,000 local cadres and commune peasants to evaluate different strains of oranges and tangerines in over 80 counties and cities in szechwan province. within three years, they selected 180,000 mother trees of chin orange, a palatable variety, for propagation. they also sifted out a number of excellent individual plants of various seedless strains which ripen at different periods.

the research workers have trained more than 40,000 citriculturists for rural people's communes and production brigades in the past few years.

they found a kind of wasp, natural enemy to aleurocanthua stinosus kowayama, an insect which once seriously menaced citrus orchards along the chialing river, a tributary of the yangtze. during experiments in a people's commune, they helped wipe out that insect pest there within a year. the method is now widely used.

members of the institute cooperate with commune peasants in all research projects, both in and outside the institute. while in the villages, they work alongside the peasants in the fields, reclaiming land or tending orange trees.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guest Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met and feted colin jackson, vice-chairman of the british labour party's parliamentary foreign relations group.

present on the occasion was liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

colin jackson arrived here on august 20 as guest of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Burmese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma.

foreign minister u hla phone and his party arrived in peking yesterday morning after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

greeting them at the airport were director ko hua and deputy director cheng jui-sheng of the asian affairs department, and deputy director liu hua of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs, and hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china.

Burmese Foreign Minister and His Party Leaves Peking for Lima

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1975)

u hla phone, foreign minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, and his party left peking by air this afternoon for lima to attend the forthcoming foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and department director ko hua and deputy department directors cheng jui-sheng and liu hua of the foreign ministry.

present were burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun and his wife, officials of the burmese embassy here and minister-counsellor juan alayza rospigliosi of the peruvian embassy here.

during their stay in peking, the burmese minister and his party viewed the tooth-relic pagoda and visited the peking zoo and the summer palace.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Memorial Ceremony in Addis Ababa for Late Chinese Medical Team Leader

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Aug. 19, 1975)

a memorial ceremony took place in the city hall here on august 16 in deep grief over the death of mei keng-nien, leader of the chinese medical team to ethiopia, who died a martyr on duty.

present at the ceremony were shimelis, chief commissioner for relief aid and rehabilitation; tessema, deputy chief commissioner for relief aid and rehabilitation; aseffa tekle, permanent secretary in the ministry of public health; mesfin fanta, vice-minister of public health; and yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to ethiopia.

shimelis and yang shou-cheng delivered memorial speeches on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Visiting Japanese Peasants Leave Tientsin for Peking

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 21, 1975)

a group of 483 visiting japanese peasants left by train for peking this evening at the end of their friendly visit here.

the "japan-china friendship peasants ship" visiting delegation from the shinetsu area in tohoku is led by its leader hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and deputy leaders taisaburo tomidokoro and isao sunita.

they were seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman li jung-kuei and deputy secretary-general and concurrently head of the foreign affairs office li shih-tseng of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and director liu chin-feng of the municipal rural work committee.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai aboard the chinese passenger ship "yao hua" on august 18. that afternoon, chairman hsieh hsueh-kung and vice-chairmen hsing yen-tzu and li jung-kuei of the municipal revolutionary committee met and had a warm and friendly conversation with delegation leader hisao kuroda, deputy leaders taisaburo tomidokoro and isao sunita and representatives of the membership. a reception was hosted by the municipal revolutionary committee that evening in honour of the japanese friends. proposing toasts at the function, chairman hsieh hsueh-kung and delegation leader hisao kuroda pledged joint efforts to enhance the friendship between the people, peasants and youth of the two countries.

in the past few days, the japanese friends in several groups visited people's communes, crop farms, stock farms for developing fine breeds and a pumping station on the city's outskirts where they were warmly welcomed. during the visits the japanese guests held discussions with farm workers, commune members and educated young people settled in the countryside. the hosts entertained their guests with fresh fruit they produced. while visiting a production brigade, the japanese friends presented the peasants with japanese sickles and the pennant and souvenir badges of the delegation. the japanese friends also called at the takang oil field and factories, schools, hospitals, a museum, a children's palace, workers' housing estates and kindergartens in the city. their extensive contacts with masses of various circles deepened mutual understanding.

today, more than 4,000 workers, peasants and young people here had a happy get-together with the young japanese peasants. young people of both countries joined in a friendly volleyball match and a tug-of-war in mixed groups. they watched a show performed by the tientsin acrobatic troupe and an exhibition of wushu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship) presented by youngsters. the hosts and guests together planted pine trees symbolizing the everlasting friendship between china and japan at the lakeside park in tientsin.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Third Asian Shooting Championships Open in Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

the third asian shooting championships opened at the subang range in kuala lumpur on august 17, according to press reports from that city.

malaysian prime minister abdul razak presided over the opening ceremony. he warmly welcomed the marksmen from various countries and regions to the championships. he said that the grand meeting of marksmen of asian countries will promote the friendship among the people of various countries. tan siew sin, president of the asian shooting confederation and the malaysian shooting association, also spoke at the ceremony.

participating in the championships are shooters from malaysia, china, hongkong, iraq, iran, india, indonesia, japan, the democratic people's republic of korea, the philippines, singapore and thailand. the competition started on august 18 and will end on august 23.

seven events were contested on august 18. chinese marksmen won the first place of standard pistol team event with 2,231 points and the second place of free pistol team event with 2,161 points. chinese shooter chin chun-pa was placed first in free pistol individual with 549 points and another chinese shooter lu tsung-chien was placed third in standard pistol individual with 563 points.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Medical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1975)

a ten-member pakistan medical delegation led by lieutenant general a.n. ansari, secretary of the ministry of health of pakistan, arrived here by plane this evening at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

the pakistan friends were welcomed at the airport by vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse.

also present was minister naseem mirza of the pakistan embassy here.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves for Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

a seven-member chinese trade delegation led by sun so-chang, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here by air today for a friendly visit to papua new guinea.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Film Reception Marks Romanian Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1975)

ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, gave a film reception at the embassy here this evening to mark the 31st anniversary of the liberation of romania.

among the guests were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee

of the chinese communist party, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

a feature film reflecting the struggle of the romanian army and people against fascism was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Medical Team Leaves Mogadishu for Home

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Aug. 20, 1975)

the chinese medical team, led by chu kuan-wu, this morning left here for home at the end of its mission in somalia.

seeing the team off at the airport were somali officials and personages from health circles.

khalif m. sufi, acting director general of the ministry of health of somalia, gave a reception on the evening of august 18 to bid farewell to the departing chinese medical team and to welcome a newly arrived one.

chinese ambassador to somalia chang shih-chieh was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

"Progress" Or Retrogression?

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

the "people's daily" in an article today refuted the lies spread by the soviet revisionists in contrast with the realities in armenia of the soviet union. following are excerpts from the article entitled "'progress' or retrogression?"

in his address to the electorate not long ago soviet revisionist chieftain leonid brezhnev impudently alleged that "all the union republics" of the soviet union "are advancing". but in what direction are they advancing? facts give the best answer. let us take armenia

for example to see where this soviet union republic has "advanced" to and how hypocritical the soviet argument is.

armenia is a nation with a long history. it had suffered a great deal from oppression and exploitation before it took the socialist road of prosperity and happiness after the october revolution through protracted and dauntless struggle. but since capitalism was restored in the soviet union, the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class has, once again, reduced the republic of armenia to a state of devastation and plunged the armenian people back into the abyss of class oppression and national oppression by big-russia chauvinism.

as in other parts of the country, all principles and evils of the capitalist society are rampant in armenia. colleges sell diplomas and degrees; hospitals trade in medicine; speculators are free to do evil at free markets and underground factories exist everywhere. the relations between man and man have become mere money relations, just as an armenian official put it, "money can buy everything" in the republic today. in such a capitalist world where money talks, the working people are subjected to exploitation and enslavement. they earn every little. many of them are not able to make both ends meet. to put it bluntly, today's armenia no longer belongs to the labouring people; it has become a paradise of the bourgeoisie. as a part of the soviet union, armenia is "advancing" indeed, not to socialism, but on the road of capitalism.

in order to prove the so-called "advance", brezhnev and his like have time and again boasted about the "prosperity of socialist nations". they said that "industry has developed very rapidly in every republic", and that in transcaucasia including armenia, "grape producers have won a great success and livestock breeding is not bad either". but facts tell another story. an armenian official disclosed that the rate of industrial growth for the 9th five-year plan period in the republic is 12.3 per cent lower than the planned target, and 11 per cent lower for agriculture. a lot of factories have stopped production. many kolkhozes and state farms are going from bad to worse. "livestock breeding in the whole republic has run at a loss". even the famous amenian vineyards and orchards are laying waste. the reduced output for the past four years running is equal to the yield of one whole year. even these watered-down figures are sufficient to explode brezhnev's "prosperity" myth. thus if the declining economies of the union republics of the soviet union are "progressing", they are heading for more desperate straits.

another "argument" advanced by brezhnev and his like to advertise the "progress" of various union republics is that "the nationality question has been solved once and

for all" owing to the alleged pursuance by the soviet union of the "policy of equality and friendship among various nationalities". this is also rubbish. in armenia today, the forms of national oppression are multifarious and extremely ruthless. for example, if leaders of armenian nationality are not to the liking of the soviet revisionists, they will be removed arbitrarily and the russians sent there by the brezhnev renegade clique will take over the power and tighten the control. under the oppression of big-russian nationalism, the age-old armenian nationality even cannot freely develop their national language and culture and cannot write its history objectively. those who show discontent with the rule of big-russian chauvinism are arbitrarily oppressed on various charges. lenin pointed out in his "lecture on the 1905 revolution": "over one-half, almost three-fifths (to be exact, 57 per cent) of the population of russia is subject to national oppression; they are not even free to use their native language, they are forcibly russified." such a state of affairs in tsarist russia has reappeared in the soviet union today. and this shows precisely that the soviet revisionist renegade clique has completely betrayed leninism and is "progressing" along the road traversed by the old tsars who pursued the policy of national oppression.

but the armenian people with a glorious revolutionary tradition have neither been misled by the lies of brezhnev and his ilk, nor subdued by pressure. they cherish the memory of the socialist past and long for. marching forward along the road opened up by the great lenin. they have never ceased their resistance since the soviet revisionist renegade clique came to power. in recent years, absenteeism and go-slows have become a common and usual form of struggle. it was reported that 678,000 working days were lost in 1974 in armenia's industrial department because of absenteeism and go-slows. to boycott the compulsory use of the russian language enforced by the soviet revisionists, the following remark is common made by many armenian people: "you may forget your mother but you can never forget the language of your motherland." in defiance of pressure, a number of scholars write books or articles about the age-old history of the armenian nation and extol its spirit of national independence. the armenian people's resistance in diverse forms has become an important force battering the reactionary rule of the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class. the spirit of the october revolution will live forever like the towering ararat mountain in armenia. the future of armenia belongs eventually to the revolutionary armenian people.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Thai Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the trade mission of thailand led by minister of commerce thongyod chittavera.

present on the occasion were members of the mission amnuay viravan, suthee natvaratat and arsa sarasin, and other.

present were minister li chiang and vice-minister chen chieh of foreign trade, and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry cheng jui-sheng.

Thai Trade Mission Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1975)

the trade mission of thailand led by thongyod chittavera, minister of commerce, left peking by air this morning for a visit to kwangchow before going home.

seeing the mission off at the airport were minister and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and chen chieh.

during their stay in peking, the thai friends visited a factory and a people's commune and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets US Congressional Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 21, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met the u.s. congressional delegation led by senator robert c. byrd.

present on the occasion were vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh and deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng.

also present was george bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

after the meeting, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner in honour of the american guests.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Medal Presentation to Chinese Technicians in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 21, 1975)

authorized by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the hanoi administrative committee yesterday presented medals to chinese technicians who took part in the construction of the hanoi bicycle sprocket wheel and chain factory.

the chinese technicians were awarded labour order, third class and friendship medals under a decision signed by d.r.v.n. president ton duc thang and premier pham van dong.

present at the presentation ceremony were nguyen dinh hiep, vice-chairman of the hanoi administrative committee, lien tien-jun, chinese economic representative to viet nam, and li yu-ching, first secretary of the chinese embassy in hanoi.

the plant was completed on october 10, 1974, the 20th anniversary of the liberation day of hanoi.

le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, inspected the plant on march 22. workers of the plant are now engaged in an emulation drive to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PLA TRADITION

Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of Our Army and Wholeheartedly Serve the People

by

the 8th Company of a certain PLA unit and a group of theorists of the department of Philosophy of Chungshan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 18, 1975)

Under the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao and educated by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the glorious revolutionary tradition of our army has gradually emerged and formed in the prolonged practice of revolutionary struggle. The glorious revolutionary tradition of our army is the clearcut embodiment of the proletarian world outlook and the concentrated reflection of the essence of the proletarian armed forces.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." He also says, "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." This fighting spirit of wholly and entirely working in the people's interests pointed out by Chairman Mao runs like a red thread through the revolutionary tradition of our army. With this spirit, it is possible to adhere to the principle of the Party commanding the gun and consciously accept the leadership of the Party. With this spirit, we can consistently and properly behave as the servants of the people and the workers and peasants' own armed forces, and wholeheartedly serve the people. With this spirit, we can correctly orient our own position in the revolution and achieve the unity of the army and the people, the unity of the army and the government, the unity of officers and men, and the unity of the whole

army. With this spirit, we can heighten our consciousness in observing discipline, firmly carrying out orders, and implementing the policies as well as the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention. With this spirit, we can triumph over all enemies at home and abroad, and cannot be knocked down by "sugar-coated bullets" or swayed by difficulties. By preserving our vigorous revolutionary fighting spirit and political feature of hard struggle at all times, we can take big strides on the Long March and forever press forward with continued revolution.

Everything is done in the people's interests and we hold ourselves responsible to the people in everything. This is the starting point of our army in fighting and in work. Over the forty-eight years long combat course, numerous advanced fighters of the proletariat and revolutionary heroes have emerged in our army. They let the Party arrange their whole life, do whatever they are told by the Party and go wherever they are needed. They take the interests of the revolution as the primary necessity in life and subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the Party. They wholeheartedly serve the Chinese people and the people of the world and unflinchingly fight for socialism and communism all their life. They seek neither fame nor gain; fear neither hardship nor death, find glory and joy in bitter life, and at all times uphold and carry forward the style of hard struggle. They are more concerned with the Party and the masses than themselves and are more concerned with the others than themselves. They show utter devotion to others without any thought of self. When they are needed by the Party and the people, they consciously and unwaveringly give up their everything and even their own precious lives. Comrade Lei Feng said, "There is a limit to man's life but there is no limit to serving the people. I want to make unlimited use of my limited life to serve the people." As models in carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of our army, Chang Szu-te and Lei Feng were glittering with the brilliant splendor of wholly and entirely for the people all their life. It is precisely because our army has at all times upheld and carried forward the glorious revoltuionary tradition that it has become an invincible heroic army, the main force for winning victories in the revolutionary war, and the strong cornerstone for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao wantonly distorted the glorious revolutionary tradition of our army, and pushed through the bourgeois army-building line to undermine the building of our army. He nonsensically said that "egoism and multiple desires are laws," advocated "temptation with offices, emoluments and favors," and tried his utmost to publicize the idea of private ownership and egoism in a vain attempt to tamper with the core of the revolutionary tradition of our army. Egoism and multiple desire give reflection to the idea of private ownership and constitute the ideology of the exploiting classes. Like the system of private ownership and the exploiting classes, they are not inherent in man and will not exist forever. If they are described as "laws," then they are laws governing the activities of the bourgeoisie and laws common to all exploiting classes and vampires. Marx said that the object of the capitalists "is not to make a single effort to get hold of profits but to make endless movement in search of profits. This absolute desire to get rich and this craze for the pursuit of value

are common to the capitalists and money hoarders. Lin Piao's saying that "egoism and multiple desires are laws" is the reactionary creed of the exploiting classes preached by Hatoyama: "If a man takes no thought for himself, the gods will destroy him." The soul of the capitalists is the soul of capital. What they go after with all ways and means is to extract as much as possible surplus value through ruthlessly exploiting the proletariat. The saying that "egoism and multiple desires are laws" advocated by Lin Piao is an exposure of this ugly soul. Reflected politically, the arm extends farther and farther and the ambition grows bigger and bigger. The idea of private ownership and egoism have always been the corrosive and pliant knife used by the bourgeoisie to deal with the proletariat, and to uphold and consolidate the capitalist system under the rule of capitalism. After the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, they play the role of resisting the proletarian ideology, sabotaging the dictatorship of the proletariat and undermining the socialist economic base. They play the reactionary role of corrupting and disintegrating the revolutionary armed forces of the proletariat and form the important channel for capitalist restoration.

In advocating that "egoism and multiple desires are laws," the criminal aim of Lin Piao was to sabotage the glorious revolutionary tradition of our Party and our army, to change the proletarian nature of our army, and to turn the army into his tool for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Lin Piao talked about "temptation with offices, emoluments and favors." This word "temptation" had completely laid bare his conspiratorial intention and counter-revolutionary aim. He used this reactionary idea of "for self" and high offices and fat emoluments as the bait to befriend certain people more deeply corrupted by the idea of bourgeois rights and make them serve his criminal plot to restore capitalism. Lin Piao was a frenzied opponent to the glorious revolutionary tradition of our army, a frenzied advocate and promoter of the idea of bourgeois rights, and the sworn enemy of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must of course run counter to Lin Piao, make broader propaganda of communist ideas, carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of our army, penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, wipe out its bad influence, and make new contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In his instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao points out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. Therefore, we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works." Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly expounded the inevitability of the existence of bourgeois rights under socialist conditions and the necessity to restrict bourgeois rights, pointed out the danger of the utilization of bourgeois rights by people like Lin Piao to restore capitalism, and hence further pointed out clearly the orientation for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. There are classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the socialist period. Lin Piao undermined our army building, pushed the bourgeois army-building line, wildly extended bourgeois rights,

frenziedly advocated that "egoism and multiple desires are laws" and called for "temptation with offices, emoluments and favors." This is a reflection of the struggle between the two classes in society within our army. Therefore, the development of the revolutionary tradition, the thorough criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and the abolition of the idea of bourgeois rights are of serious practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and abolish the idea of bourgeois rights, it is necessary to conduct education in the revolutionary tradition, cite and encourage the advanced models in upholding and carrying forward the glorious tradition of our army, and let the revolutionary tradition take root among the broad masses of commanders and fighters so as to turn it into a strong spiritual force for resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas and abolishing the idea of bourgeois rights. Historical experience shows that the revolutionary tradition of our army has reflected the trend of historical development as well as the fundamental interests and will of the proletariat. Born and developed in the prolonged practice of revolutionary struggle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's army-building line, it not only has struck deep root among the Red Army fighters of the older generation, but also has been enhanced and glorified among the fighters of the new generation through dissemination, assistance and leadership. Therefore, the constant propagation of education in the revolutionary tradition and the use of the revolutionary tradition of our army to criticize the idea of bourgeois rights are important methods for freeing people from the spiritual shackles of old ideas and the vigorous development of the communist spirit. We surely must comply with Chairman Mao's teaching, read more Marxist-Leninist works, and strive to learn to master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of linking theory with practice. We must consciously transform our world outlook, raise our awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and let the glorious revolutionary tradition of our army be passed on from generation to generation so that the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army will forever maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit they displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

To Make the Red Flag Flutter for Ten Thousand Generations It Is Important To Educate the Younger Generation

- an investigation of revolution in education at Tachai School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1975)

The Tachai School at Hsiyang county is at present a school providing a nine-year course of education. There are seven classes, more than 240 students and 16 members of the teaching and administrative staff. A kindergarten is attached to the first grade and from the 6th grade to the 9th grade, there are students from several neighboring production brigades besides those from the Tachai production brigade.

The Tachai School was formally an elementary school with classes in which more than two different grades of school children were taught at the same time founded by the poor and lower-middle peasants in 1947. In 1964, an agricultural middle-school class was added, thus making available seven years of education. Senior middle classes were set up in 1969 to popularize nine years of education. For more than twenty years the Party branch at Tachai has all along taken the revolution in education as a component of the socialist revolution, and in the repeated struggles between the two classes and two lines to turn the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have reaped rich fruits in the revolution in education. The more than 70 graduates of the school in successive years have returned to Tachai and formed reinforcements for building the socialist new countryside. The "Tachai detachment of iron girls" which is familiar to all is an outstanding representative among them. On seeing these good young people, the poor and lower-middle peasants said proudly, "Before the revolutionary forerunners are old, a generation of new people have already come up."

Manage the School by Relying on the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

The poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai started to manage the school at a very early date. In 1955, a student graduated from the county returned to Tachai. He was the first middle school student since the liberation of Tachai. The poor and lower-middle peasants were very happy and decided to make him the bookkeeper of the cooperative. However, that student thought that this was making little use of great talent and refused to take up this job. He said, "I am not the material to be a bookkeeper." The poor and lower-middle peasants were very disappointed when they heard this remark. For the first time, they realized that it would not do just to run a school but that they also had to manage the school. If a school did not do things according to Chairman Mao's instructions, it would not train people who wholeheartedly serve the countryside.

Early in 1958, the Party branch sent two Party-member cadres to grasp school work. Under the leadership of the Party branch and after the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the school had effectively boycotted

and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and scored pronounced results in the revolution in education.

In 1968, Chairman Mao issued the instruction on "management of school by poor and lower-middle peasants." The Party branch of Tachai came to realize further that tightly grasping the leadership in education was the basic guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's educational line and thoroughly reforming the old school, and they immediately set up the school management committee of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Among the five members of the poor peasant management committee, there were four committee members of the Party branch and the chairman of the poor peasants' confederation. Under the management of this strong and effective body, following the triumphant development of the socialist revolution and construction in the Tachai production brigade, the school constantly changed its outlook and the students grew up continuously under the direct education of the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai.

There are several salient features in the management of schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai:

The first one is that they stand high and see far.

The Tachai Party branch have all along grasped the revolution in education as an important component of the three great revolutionary movements. The leading comrades of the Party branch constantly educate people with Mao Tsetung thought: In growing crops, we could not think only of reaping benefits in the same year, and in carrying out the socialist revolution, we could not consider only our own generation. We must "make the red flag flutter for ten thousand generations and it is important to educate the younger generation." Therefore, the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai, while building the socialist new Tachai, have at the same time left behind to the younger generations the object teaching materials denoting the persecution and exploitation of the older generation of poor and lower-middle peasants in old society. For many years, they have, with the use of these teaching materials, enabled one group of children at Tachai after the other to receive sound education in class struggle, self-reliance and hard struggle.

For example, in the arduous struggle to regulate the seven gullies and eight ridges, the Party branch deliberately left a section of gully untouched as the "education gully" for educating the younger generation. One year, the teachers at the school proposed to the Party branch that their students be allowed to go and regulate this section of gully so that they could steel themselves through labor. However, the responsible comrades of the Party branch determinedly said, "We did not regulate the 'education gully' in the past, are not going to regulate it now, and will also not regulate it in the future. It will be kept until communism is realized. This is not the question of educating a generation of children at Tachai but a question of education several generations of people." They are precisely like this. They do not only see the present but also think of the future and take the ideological and political education of the youth as one of their protracted revolutionary tasks.

The second one is that all the poor and lower-middle peasants take the initiative in grasping management.

The Tachai Party branch holds that the management of schools, the reform of old education and the training and bringing up of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution are not merely the business of several representatives who manage the school but are the major matter of the proletariat and all the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the struggle to uphold the Party's basic line and transform heaven and earth, the Tachai poor and lower-middle peasants constantly think of educating the younger generation and training successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. They say, "In caring for the younger generation in the new society, we no longer worry whether or not our children have their own caves but have to worry whether or not they can continue the revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Therefore, there are not merely people responsible for leading the students in constantly participating in the actual class struggle, the various political activities and certain production activities. Furthermore, all the poor and lower-middle peasants are concerned with the thinking of the students and whenever they discover problems, they opportunely conduct education from the angles of the school, family and society.

The poor peasant Li Hsi-ch'ing is a childless old man, but he said, "The children of the poor and lower-middle peasants are all my children." He went to the school many times to contrast his past sufferings with his present happiness for the students. The second grade student Kao Ch'eng-liang disliked his old abacus and wanted to buy a new one. Because his parents disapproved of this, he stealthily went to his sister's home and asked for money. On the way he met the animal keeper at Tachai, and he told him that he was going to buy an abacus. When the animal keeper learned how things stood after asking him questions, he said, "Can't you still use your present abacus? Don't buy another one." Saying this, he led him home, and together with his parents, he took out the old abacus which Chai Ch'eng-jang used when he was a bookkeeper and gave Ch'eng-liang a lesson on diligence, frugality and hard struggles. Afterward, the animal keeper personally went to the school to report this incident to the leading cadres and teachers, and asked the school to strengthen ideological education for children.

The students at Tachai are precisely like this. They have teachers everywhere and receive education all the time.

The third one is that the Party members and cadres take the lead in imposing strict demands on their children.

The Party members and cadres at Tachai attach great importance to the education of the younger generation and in particular pay attention to imposing strict demands on their own children. They constantly say, "Strictness means love and leniency will bring harm. If we do not control or educate them, they will turn bad." "We have to be strict in educating them with Mao Tsetung thought."

One evening when the production brigade convened a meeting to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chia Ai-kuo, Sung Li-ying's son and a 9th grade student, left the meeting hall alone. On discovering this, Sung Li-ying

immediately looked for him and brought him back. At the end of the criticism meeting, with tears in her eyes, Sung Li-ying told Ai-kuo her own and Chia Chin-ts'ai's family history of privation and hardships and the reason for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. Ai-kuo received profound education. From then on, he energetically went to battle to make criticism at every criticism meeting, thus becoming an activist in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

The fourth one is to see the problem in running the school through the behavior of the students.

Another salient feature of school management by the Tachai poor and lower-middle peasants is to view problems in the school through the students' words and deeds and to constantly improve work at school. Once, when a 9th grade student operated a drilling machine in the course of moving the mountain to fill in the gully and turn it into a plain, the drilling machine suddenly broke. Because he could not understand the written instructions, he was unable to repair the drilling machine and could only carry it down from the mountain. Seeing this, it occurred to Liang Pien-liang, chairman of the poor peasants' management committee, that school education was divorced from the reality of production should the students in the countryside fail to acquire the knowledge urgently needed in agricultural production. He organized the teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's instruction that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," thus criticizing the revisionist line in education based on "departure from three things." Everybody realized that education had to be closely integrated with the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and serve the three great revolutionary movements before qualified people needed for the countryside could be trained. From then on, the school has run a special course in farming machines. At present, the 9th grade students can on the whole operate tractors and bulldozers. They have also initially grasped some techniques for maintaining and repairing farm machines and basically adapted themselves to the immediate needs in mechanized farming.

The practice of the revolution in education at the Tachai school shows that the management of schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants is an important guarantee to basically terminating the phase of schools under the domination of bourgeois intellectuals and for turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that only under the leadership of the Party can the poor and lower-middle peasants play their due role in managing the school.

It Is Imperative To Make the Students Acquire Good Thinking

The Tachai school insists on placing the transformation of the students' thinking above all else and pays attention to educating the students with Mao Tsetung thought and the Tachai spirit to enable the students to acquire good thinking.

The main experience of the Tachai school in conducting ideological and political education for students is to grasp the three links around three

contents. The three contents are: to uphold education in the Party's basic line so as to foster and raise the students' ability to distinguish the right line from the wrong one and their revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide; to conduct education in cherishing labor and braving arduous struggle so that the students can take over the "heirloom" of hard struggle from the lower-middle peasants at Tachai when they are young and preserve the true political color of the working people; and to conduct ideological education in embracing the communist ideals, striking root in the countryside to make revolution, and learning the noble ideology of the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai who "stand on Tiger Head Mountain and look in the direction of the T'ienan Gate with the whole world in mind" so that the students can embrace the revolutionary ideal of "studying for carrying on the revolutionary cause but not in order to become an officer, making up their minds to pursue farming when they are young, and building up the Tiger Head Mountain in the future."

The three links are: (1) To make full use of this environment favorable for education in Tachai to make political and ideological education bear a vivid image and yield pronounced results. The course ahead at Tachai is full of struggle and there are things to be learned everywhere. The poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai uphold the Party's basic line, and the philosophy of struggle. They fight against heaven and earth and against the class enemies and the erroneous line. They use Marxism to defeat revisionism and socialism to defeat capitalism. The poor and lower-middle peasants are the good teachers of the students.

The history of the growth of the Tachai production brigade in the two-line struggle is good teaching material for conducting ideological education for the students. The "education tree," "education field," "education gully" and "education cave" left behind by the older generation at Tachai are good places for conducting education for students. In order to make full use of this environment favorable for education, the Tachai school has gradually formed some systems: The first one is the system of the teachers and students conducting study and criticism together with the commune members. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the teachers and higher-grade students read and study together with the commune members, make revolutionary mass criticism and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The second one is the system of making recollections and contrasts. In conjunction with the realities of class struggle, political movements and the students' thinking, the school constantly conducts education by contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness so that such education by recollections and contrasts can stay fresh forever without sounding boring after repeated discussions.

The third one is the system of investigation and study. In coordination with the political movement, the school constantly organizes the students to visit the poor and lower-middle peasants, carry out social investigations and take the investigation reports as teaching material for conducting political and ideological education. Last year, in order to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the issue of the great call on "learning from Tachai

in agriculture" by Chairman Mao, the school organized the senior middle school students to carry out investigations for 20 days and write a number of investigation reports eulogizing the heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai in starting undertakings in the hard way. In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the teachers and students were divided into 30 groups to make a comprehensive investigation of the historical experience of the Tachai Party branch in leading the poor and lower-middle peasants to restrict bourgeois rights and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the past twenty years and more. They had already put in order 12 investigation reports for use as supplementary teaching materials for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, the school had carried out activities in "studying theory, discussing the line, resisting corruption and guarding against degeneration." Many vivid examples reveal that there is marked improvement in the students' ability to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas.

(2) To set strict requirements in accordance with Mao Tsetung thought. Under the education and influence of the older generation of poor and lower-middle peasants, the children of Tachai all have certain awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Should we set strict requirements for such children and boldly educate them so as to enable them to constantly raise their awareness of the two-line struggle?

For a time, the teachers relaxed their grip on political and ideological education for the students, and some leading cadres sometimes humored the students of Tachai, especially the children of the cadres. As a consequence, there srpang up among some students at Tachai the idea of "born red" and a superiority complex, and they did not unite themselves with fellow-students from other villages. The responsible people of the Tachai Party branch went to the school to talk with the students and ran study classes together with the teachers and students. They told the teachers, "You should set even stricter requirements for the Tachai students than the students from other villages and be stricter with the children of cadres than with the children of the masses. With the school setting strict requirements for the children in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the cadres and masses at Tachai all support you. In the ideological sphere, the question of whether the proletariat or the bourgeoisie will prevail has not yet been solved and the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the young people is very violent. The students are liable to be capricious in thinking, and under this condition, we can never loosen our grip on education." After study, the teachers said, "Whether or not strict requirements can be set for the students is a question of whether or not we have proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai. We should not take into consideration personal loss and gain but must strictly require the students to comply with Mao Tsetung thought and train successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat." From then on the school has tightly grasped political and ideological work for students.

(3) To develop after-class activities and occupy battlefields outside the school. The Tachai School takes the development of after-class activities as an important aspect in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of education. They organize the students from

the 1st grade to the 9th grade into 12 after-class groups and put them under the actual management of the CYL branch and Little Red Guard organization. After their lessons, the students study theory, carry out scientific research, paint, sing, give performances and steel themselves physically. The rich and colorful after-class activities have not only activated the cultural life in the countryside but also enabled the students to make tremendous progress in their thinking.

At present, the more than 200 students at Tachai school take study as their main task and also learn other things. They have registered all-round development morally, intellectually and physically in a lively and vigorous manner.

Teaching Reform Geared to the Needs of the Countryside

Proletarian education must serve the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The overwhelming majority of the graduates from the rural elementary and middle schools have to reutrn to their brigades to work as peasants. Therefore, the Tachai school gears its educational activities to the needs of the countryside and to serving agriculture, and has energetically carried out teaching reforms.

In the matter of curricular setup, they have shattered the past practice and the old conventions of having too many courses conducted at the same time without distinguishing the main courses from the secondary, and in accordance with the actual needs of developing socialist farming, emphatically strengthened the two courses of politics and farming. These two courses are looked upon as compulsory subjects right from the 1st grade. From the 6th to the 9th grades, special courses in scientific farming, farming machines, fruit trees and medicine and public health, etc., are introduced; in the 8th and 9th grades, the teaching of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, soil survey, farming machines, use of electricity in the countryside and farmland water conservation is intensified. After streamlining the curriculum, there are at most seven courses for every academic year. This insures that the teachers and students have more time for participating in social activities and conducting teaching activities on the forefront of agriculture.

The school has also formulated teaching plans in accordance with the brigade's political movements and production and scientific research plans so as to closely integrate teaching, production and scientific research in the school with the three great revolutionary movements of the production brigade. They have summed up these methods in five sentences. The meetings of the production brigade for the study of theory and politics and for making revolutionary mass criticism are the political classrooms of the school. The Tachai field is the classroom for learning farming. The experimental field of the production brigade is the scientific research base in the school. The experience of scientific farming in the production brigade is the teaching material for learning farming. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the scientific research personnel in the production brigade are the teachers of farming. In order to enable the students to understand "the 8-Point Charter for Agriculture" on the basis of linking theory with practice

and master the skill of scientific farming, in the course of conducting class in farming, the leading cadres of the production brigade and school make the teachers and students seriously practice the whole process of scientific farming under the guidance of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The teachers and students study while they take up manual labor. They sum up their experiences and raise them to the level of theory and have compiled indigenous teaching materials.

In the course of learning farming, the Party branch at Tachai and the poor peasants' management committee pay great attention to making the students learn the good ideology and work style of the Tachai poor and lower-middle peasants. Having been educated in farming and steeled in labor, the students nowadays regard themselves as students of the school as well as commune members of the production brigade. On one occasion, seeing that the poor and lower-middle peasants worked overtime at night to dig trenches for laying water pipes, the 7th grade student Chia Yü-so and several fellow students worked together with them for five to six nights in succession until the work was completed. When the poor and lower-middle peasants asked them why they work in this way, they replied, "We are also commune members at Tachai."

After the Tachai School has carried out teaching reforms in accordance with the needs for the development of agriculture, the Tachai Party branch expect the teachers to be good in their thinking, work style and labor and have accordingly adopted a series of appropriate and effective measures. Because the teachers work persistently and seriously in accordance with these demands, the students have profoundly transformed their spiritual outlook. Their technical proficiency in labor has also been greatly improved, thus effectively giving impetus to the in-depth development of teaching reforms.

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Recently, the province of Shansi and the Department of Education have successively held meetings to popularize the experience acquired by the Tachai School in the revolution in education. Under the new situation, the leading cadres and teachers and students of the Tachai School are determined to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and win new victories in the revolution in education.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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BOOK REVIEW

An Epitome of the Two-Line Struggle in Chinese Countryside

- a study of The History of Struggle of the Home of Paupers

by

Hsi Wei-min (席為民)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 28, 1975)

In the introductory notes to the first article in Socialist Upsruge in China's Countryside, the great leader Chairman Mao has mentioned the Wang Kuo-fan cooperative of Tsunhua county in Hopei Province. Chairman Mao points out, "Originally consisting of 23 poor-peasant families and a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey, it was nicknamed 'The Paupers' Co-op.' But relying on their own efforts, in three years' time its members accumulated a large quantity of the means of production. They 'got it from the mountains,' they explained. Some of the people visiting the cooperative were moved to tears when they learned what this meant. Our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op. In a few decades, why can't 600 million 'paupers,' by their own efforts, create a socialist country, rich and strong? The wealth of society is created by the workers, the peasants, the working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, use Marxism-Leninism as their guide, and energetically tackle problems instead of evading them, there is no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." This is a high praise of Chairman Mao's for the "Paupers' Co-op" which had taken the socialist road with resolution. It has also clearly pointed out to the people of the whole country the orientation of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

It has been 20 years since the publication of this brilliant introductory note of Chairman Mao's. The broad masses of workers and peasants could have asked: What has become of this home of "paupers" now? How they have gone through this combat course? The book The History of Struggle of the Home of Paupers, compiled by the teachers and students of the Peking Teachers' College and published by the Agricultural Publishing House with the enthusiastic support of the CCP committee of the Tsunhua county and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsip'u brigade, vividly and concretely tells us that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have gone through many violent struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, thus bringing about earth-shaking changes to the home of "paupers." The revolutionary spirit of the "paupers" praised by Chairman Mao has taken root and come into bloom among the cadres and the masses and has urged and encouraged them to fight with unflagging efforts and carry on the revolution.

The History of Struggle of the Home of Paupers has from the very beginning brought us back to the bitter years before the liberation. Under the oppression and persecution of the three big mountains, the people of the

home of paupers led the life of slaves. Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. The paupers had spontaneously waged struggle "to feed on the leading households" against the gentry and landlords. However, because they did not have the leadership of the proletarian political party at that time, the struggle failed.

In the years of the War of Resistance against Japan and the War of Liberation, the people of the home of "paupers" set up the anti-Japanese democratic regime and the armed forces of the people's militia under the leadership of the Communist Party. Together with the people of the whole nation, after waging a struggle to overcome untold difficulties with surpassing bravery, they had finally overthrown the three big mountains. They struggled against the landlords, distributed the farmland, shook off the feudal yoke politically and economically and became the masters. However, just as Lenin had pointed out, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continually, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale." Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, polarization had very quickly reappeared in the home of "paupers." Should they forge ahead in the direction of socialism or back away to capitalism? With no fear for the attacks of the class enemies and the jeers of a section of well-to-do peasants, Wang Kuo-fan firmly responded to Chairman Mao's call, "Get organized" and led 23 poor-peasant families to set up an agricultural producer cooperative, thus stepping onto the golden road of socialism. At this crucial moment, Chairman Mao had shown them his utmost solicitude and encouragement.

The people of the home of "paupers" firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, carried forward the "paupers'" spirit, and unremittingly waged struggle against the class enemies, the revisionist line, the capitalist tendencies, and the old traditional concepts, thus overcoming all hardships and hazards and winning one victory after another. Especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the people of the home of "paupers" had heightened their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They deepened the movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," thus effectively pushing the development of revolution and production. The place where "people had a three-quarter share in the ownership of the donkey and had to operate the plow manually" in the past has today been transformed into a place with "flocks of mules and horses and tractors." In the past, the mountains were barren and strewn with rocks, but now the slopes are covered with fruit trees and the mountains are overgrown with pine and cypress trees. The fragmentary barren "fields that could not retain water, fertilizer and soil" in the past have now been turned into flat Tachai fields linked with wells and ditches. A poverty-stricken and backward mountain village has now been initially built into a prosperous socialist new countryside and turned into a red flag in learning from Tachai in agriculture. At present, they guard against arrogance and impetuosity and are moving toward a more magnificent goal.

The history of struggle of the home of "paupers" is the history of the revolution of the laboring people for liberation under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. It is

also the history of perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership in the Chinese countryside. It is an empitome of the struggle between the two lines in the Chinese countryside. It fully shows not only the superiority of the socialist system but also the necessity of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in the historical period of socialism.

It is necessary to read seriously, to link theory with reality and also to study history and the present state of affairs when we study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way can we learn to understand and arrive at the right perception of things by linking up theory with practice. Through describing the combat course of a mountain village, The History of Struggle of the Home of Paupers is of help to us in concretely understanding the great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. It inspires us to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously implement the basic line and policies of the Party, and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

- Book Review -

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TAIWAN

Taiwan Physical Culture Workers and Sportsmen Residing in US, Canada and W. Germany Arrive for National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

physical culture workers and sportsmen of taiwan province origin residing in the united states, canada and west germany have arrived in peking to attend the third national games of the people's republic of china.

two sportsmen of taiwan province origin flew in here from canada this evening. twelve physical culture workers and sportsmen from the u.s. and three sportsmen from west germany arrived in peking earlier.

they were greeted at peking airport by leading members of the preparatory office for the sports delegation of taiwan province and physical culture workers and sportsmen of taiwan province origin who are attending study and training sessions in peking.

Sports Delegation of Taiwan Province to National Games Officially Formed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1975)

with the loving care of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, the sports delegation of taiwan province for the third national games of the people's republic of china was officially formed in peking today.

a meeting for the occasion was ceremoniously held in peking hotel this evening. the over 500 people attending included leading members of departments concerned lo ching-chang, chuang tse-tung, lin li-yun, yu sang, ting kuo-yu, tien wei-hsin, ma wen-po, li chin-teh, wu ching-tung and chao cheng-hung; leading members of the sports delegations of peking municipality and the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of departments concerned under the preparatory committee for the third national games; members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, n.p.c. deputies and c.p.p.c.c. members of taiwan province origin chuang hsi-chuan, chen yi-sung, su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta, tsai tzu-min, chen mu-sen, chen ting-mao, li chun-ching, chen wen-pin and hsu meng-shan, as well as representatives of compatriots of taiwan province.

the meeting was filled with a warm atmosphere of family reunion and of unity in struggle. at the meeting, comrades, compatriots and comrades-in-arms sat together reviewing the profund feelings of kinsmen and expressing their determination to make every endeavour toward the realization of the lofty goal of liberating taiwan and reunifying the country.

the sports delegation of taiwan province officially formed at the meeting includes men and women physical culture workers and competitors of taiwan province origin residing on the mainland of the motherland or from overseas. leader of the delegation is tsai hsiao, a compatriot of taiwan province origin, who is member of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading member of the preparatory committee for the third national games and of the preparatory office for the sports delegation of taiwan province, deputy leaders huang wen-chin and huang yu-yen.

in february and march this year, the preparatory committee for the third national games and the preparatory office for the sports delegation of taiwan province issued circulars and invitations to physical culture workers and sportsmen in taiwan province warmly welcoming them to join those of taiwan province origin residing on the mainland of the motherland, in hongkong and macao and overseas in forming a sports delegation for the third national games in peking. in the past few months, the broad masses of taiwan-born compatriots, physical culture workers and sportsmen at home and abroad warmly responded and actively applied for entry. under the leadership of the preparatory committee for the third national games and with the support of government institutions concerned, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as the chinese people's liberation army, patriotic overseas chinese and taiwan compatriots, a number of physical culture workers and sportsmen were selected. this created favourable conditions for the formation of the sports delegation of taiwan province.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission and secretary-general of the preparatory committee for the third national games, spoke first at the meeting. warmly congratulating the formation of the sports delegation, he said that the formation of the sports delegation of taiwan province demonstrated the militant unity of the taiwan compatriots and the rest of the chinese people and the firm resolve of the people of the whole country to liberate taiwan and reunify the motherland. "we hope that the sports delegation of taiwan province will conscientiously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line on sports, adhere to the principle of friendship first and competition second, earnestly learn from other delegations, and make contributions to the success of the third national games," he said.

addressing the meeting, tsai hsiao said: "to enhance the unity and friendship with the people of the motherland, overcoming a host of difficulties and travelling long distances, physical culture workers and sportsmen from taiwan province residing abroad have come back to the motherland to take part in this grand rally. you have brought the expectations of overseas taiwan compatriots for the delegation and their profound feelings for the compatriots on the mainland of the motherland, as well as your own revolutionary spirit in carrying on the anti-chiang, patriotic struggle. i extend a warm welcome to you on behalf of the taiwan-born compatriots on the mainland of the motherland, and through you extend our cordial greetings to the overseas compatriots of taiwan province origin.

"at this happy moment of family reunion, we turn our thoughts still more to our kinsfolk, and physical culture workers and sportsmen, in taiwan. we are greatly angered by the ruthless domination over taiwan compatriots by chiang ching-kuo and his flagrant act of prohibiting physical culture workers and sportsmen in taiwan province from coming back to the motherland to attend this grand sports meet. this deprives them of the opportunity to get together with us for the family reunion. it is yet another crime committed by the chiang clique against the people, and the day will come when the accounts must be settled."

"the formation of the sports delegation of taiwan province is a big event of joy for the compatriots both in taiwan province and on the mainland," tsai hsiao stated. "it embodies the kind solicitude shown by chairman mao, the party central committee and people throughout the country for the 16 million compatriots, including physical culture workers and sportsmen, of taiwan province.

"we shall participate in the third national games as representatives of the people and physical culture workers and sportsmen of taiwan province. this once again demonstrates that the people of taiwan province are an inseparable part of the kith and kin who make up the great family of people of all nationalities in china and that taiwan province is an indivisible part of the sacred territory of our motherland. it shows to the full the strong resolve of the people in taiwan province and on the mainland to liberate taiwan and reunify the motherland.

"we are convinced that by way of its varied activities the delegation will doubtlessly play a positive role in enhancing the sentiments of kinship between the compatriots in taiwan province and those on the mainland, in the country's socialist revolution and construction and physical culture and sports, and in promoting the struggle to liberate taiwan and reunify the motherland."

tsai hsiao said in conclusion: "guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the chinese people are studying theory and grasping the line, thus greatly promoting development in all fields. big successes have been achieved on all fronts of socialist construction, and the situation is becoming better and better. with the development of the excellent situation in china and abroad, the compatriots in taiwan province have further heightened their patriotism, the patriotic and progressive forces there have been growing, and the anti-chiang, patriotic struggle has been surging forward every day. the reactionary chiang clique entrenched in taiwan has found itself ever more isolated. they will definitely come to no good end if they are adamantly bent on hostility toward the people. it is our firm belief that, so long as the compatriots in taiwan and the people in other parts of the motherland unite in common struggle, they will certainly be able to reach the lofty goal of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland."

the meeting was also addressed by li wei, leader of the sports delegation of the people's liberation army, wei ming, deputy leader of the sports delegation of peking municipality, and representatives of local inhabitants and overseas chinese of taiwan province origin. their speeches full of the feelings of kinship and revolutionary spirit were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

the meeting was rounded off with a theatrical performance in which compatriots of taiwan province joined the artists in songs, dances and acrobatic shows.

UNITY OF OFFICERS AND MEN

Cadres of PLA Peking Units Serve as Rank-and-File Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

leading members and office cadres at the battalion or higher level of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army have been going to companies to serve as rank-and-file soldiers or company leaders. with fresh revolutionary vigour, they learn from the ranks while making investigations. this has strengthened the unity between officers and men.

among those who have done so are corps, division and regimental commanders and political commissars. they include veterans of the red army and the eighth route army who closely followed chairman mao in battles across the country, combat heroes who performed meritorious services in the war of liberation and the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, and new cadres promoted in recent years.

according to statistics, more than 7,100 cadres went to companies, frontier and coastal posts, worksites and army farms to work among the ranks in the first half of this year. over 1,400 of them are regimental or higher cadres. this excellent situation showed the invincible might of chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory and the progress made in army building during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

while studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, cadres of a regiment of the p.l.a. peking units began going to the companies to serve as soldiers in the army's glorious tradition of "unity between officers and men". their experience aroused strong response. cadres of other units studied once again chairman mao's instructions on the question and criticized such fallacies as "officials are the elite and people are low" and "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" spread by lin piao to undermine the unity between officers and men. they pointed out that cadres' serving as ordinary soldiers is a new thing that embodies some element of communism. it is a measure of fundamental importance for opposing and preventing revisionism, breaking down the idea of bourgeois right and promoting army building, and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is a fundamental system of the army that should always be maintained.

the cadre-soldiers are very strict with themselves. sung jui-yun, deputy political commissar of an artillery

regiment, was assigned to a nearby company, but he preferred a company where conditions were harder. carrying his own luggage, he walked 105 kilometres to the company, though the regiment, considering his age, had three times offered to send him there by car. soldiers of the company said with emotion: "even before his arrival, deputy political commissar sung has given us a vivid lesson in continuous revolution."

the political commissar of a corps served as a cook in one company. at first the soldiers there addressed him as "chief". they soon grew close to him, seeing how he worked and talked with other cooks as equals. a corps commander serving as company commander went deep into squads and platoons to talk with rank-and-file soldiers and helped them solve the problems in their minds and overcome difficulties. whenever there was a film show, he would volunteer to stand sentry in place of other soldiers so that they could go and see it. he often helped with mess work on holidays and became a close friend of the soldiers.

cadres of the p.l.a. peking units regard studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a thing of the first importance in army building. they have frequently helped the rank and file analyse the situation in this study, solve their problems and sum up their experience. ku chih, deputy director of a political department, gave 18 lectures to his men when he acted as political instructor in a company. and he once walked several kilometres to tutor three soldiers who were off on duty and did not attend the lectures.

the cadre-soldiers often use the experience they have helped sum up in individual companies to guide the study of theory throughout a regiment or larger unit. success in this study have enabled many army units to accomplish their training, construction, production and other tasks for the first half of this year ahead of schedule.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

People's Deputy of Mongolian Nationality Writes About Changes on Prairie

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 22, 1975)

yun shun-pi (mongolian nationality), vice-chairman of the cherim league revolutionary committee of kirin province, northeast china, and deputy to the fourth national people's congress, wrote an article recently on the victories of the party's policy on nationality and the great changes on the prairie.

the article is entitled: "the party's policy on nationality illuminates the prairie". it says:

i came to work in the cherim league shortly after the founding of new china in 1949. since then i have joined the people of various nationalities there in the effort to build a new socialist homeland.

in the past 20 years and more, i have visited every place in the league. from cities to the countryside and from factories to the pastureland, i see people of various nationalities enjoying full autonomous rights in the big family of our motherland.

the cherim league is mainly populated by people of mongolian nationality but there are other nationalities as well such as han, korean, hui and manchu. all of them enjoy their rights as masters of the country and are represented in the people's congresses and revolutionary committees at all levels. in the khorcin right wing middle banner of our league, 70 percent of all the cadres and five of the seven standing committee members of the banner revolutionary committee are mongolians. so are the chairmen of 15 people's communes out of a total of 18 in the banner.

one of the deputies that went with me to peking to attend the fourth national people's congress early this year was a mongolian comrade called hai yu-chen. he had led commune members of various nationalities in turning a poor and backward production brigade into a prosperous socialist new village. during the congress hai yu-chen said to me: "coming to the side of chairman mao from the prairie and standing on the tienanmen square, i feel my views have been broadened and my duty has become heavier. when i return, i will work harder so as to make more contribution." what he said represents the common feeling of all of us who used to be slaves and have now become masters of the country.

chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party show great concern toward the national minorities. every year the state allocates large sums

and provides all kinds of loans for the minority areas to help them in their development. cherim league has made rapid progress in industry, agriculture, culture, education, medicine and health. comparing 1974 with 1949, its total industrial output increased 32 times, grain 3.3 times and the number of livestock six times. in education, the number of primary schools increased four times and middle schools 200 times. there is now an higher educational institute and a number of technical schools. doctors and medicine were hardly available in khorcin grassland; there are now over 10,000 medical personnel and the number of hospitals has increased 100 times as compared with 1949.

people's livelihood has improved along with the swift development of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry. hoyehhua village of the djarud banner had 92 families and 340 people at the time of liberation. it then had only 450 head of cattle and sheep. the number has now reached 25,000, an increase of more than 50 fold. this averages more than 190 head per family as against less than five head before. the collective accumulation of hoyehhua, now a production brigade, has grown to 1,500,000 yuan. it has three tractors and other machines like grass cutters, threshers, rice husking mills, fodder crushers and wool shearers.

chalima, a former slave, said: "my family had worked as slaves for feudal lords for many generations before liberation. we were all illiterate at that time. we have now become masters of the country. my daughter is a college student and my younger children are also attending school. we have 1,200 yuan in the bank and our life is becoming better and better, all thanks to chairman mao and the chinese communist party excl." it is difficult to describe the affection of our people for the party and chairman mao. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party and the guidance of the party's national policy, we are marching from victory to victory.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Radical Change in Rural Medical Work in Coastal Fukien Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 22, 1975)

rapid progress has been made in rural medical and health work in the east china coastal province of fukien under the guidance of chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

upwards of 80 percent of the production brigades under people's communes have established the cooperative medical service. more than 28,500 barefoot doctors have been trained, in addition to 90,000 health workers and mid-wives.

barefoot doctors are a new and rapidly developing force in china's rural medical and health work. trained during the great proletarian cultural revolution, these doctors continue their regular farm work while doing medical work.

before liberation the rural population of changtai county had no access to modern medicine. the poor and lower-middle peasants then lived in dire poverty and could not afford medical treatment. now every production brigade in the county has its own cooperative medical centre with barefoot doctors and health workers. this has helped protect the health of the peasants and promote revolution and farming. the county's annual grain yield has topped 7.5 tons per hectare since 1970.

the province's 870 commune clinics as well as medical establishments at and above county level have played an important part in promoting rural health work. three thousand people from hospitals at and above county level last year worked in the countryside as members of mobile medical teams. they helped improve the cooperative medical service and train barefoot doctors and offered advice on family planning.

general check-ups of women's diseases were made in 22 counties in fukien province last year. early and prompt treatment is available when necessary.

this spring, the medical establishments above commune level organized nearly 5,000 medical workers to tour the villages, helping with both medical and health work and spring farming.

RICE CULTURE

Peking Scientists Improve Rice Cultivation on Dry Land

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

the academy of agricultural science has developed a new method for the direct-seeding of rice on dry land in cooperation with peasants around the city. rice sown by this method on experimental plots averaged 6.9 tons per hectare last year. when it was interplanted with wheat, the two crops yielded 9.15 tons per hectare.

by the new method, rice is sown on dry land in spring and is left without irrigation until the fields are flooded in the rainy summer season, after which it is managed by the usual practice.

the new method is adapted to the weather pattern in this part of north china which is often hit by drought in spring and waterlogging in summer. two years' experiments have shown that it saves labour and irrigation water, ensures high and stable yields and, above all, turns unfavourable weather conditions from a liability into an asset. it is applicable to spring-seeded late rice and to semi-late and early-ripening rice sown either between rows of wheat or immediately after the wheat harvest.

rice acreage has been expanded in suburban peking in recent years as a measure to increase grain output. but spring drought has occurred for the past few years, creating irrigation problems. members of the academy who stayed in the countryside for scientific experiments won warm support from local cadres and peasants when they proposed the new cultivation method. cadres, peasants and scientific workers formed "three-in-one" groups and conducted experiments under the leadership of local party organizations. together they did the sowing, controlled rain water and observed the behaviour of the crop, and gathered high yields for two years.

the scientific workers and peasants are doing a comparative study of rice strains suited to the new method for further improvement.

IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Producers More Equipment for Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 23, 1975)

Liaoning province, a heavy industrial centre in northeast china, made sustained efforts to produce metallurgical and mining equipment for the iron and steel industry in line with the principle of taking steel as the key link in developing industry.

output of mining equipment in the first seven months of this year increased by 32.4 percent, steelmaking equipment by 22 percent and sintering equipment by 20 percent, compared with the same period of last year. in addition, more than 400 complete sets of equipment were supplied to the iron and steel complexes in anshan, penhsi, paotou and wuhan. at the same time, many new products were trial-made.

Liaoning accounts for a big proportion of the production of metallurgical and mining equipment in china. the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has given the machine-building workers a deeper understanding of the significance of the iron and steel industry to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the national economy. they therefore stepped up the production of metallurgical and mining equipment.

the shenyang heavy machinery plant is a leading producer of metallurgical equipment. the plant party committee organized the workers to visit the anshan and penhsi iron and steel companies to deepen their understanding of the importance of the development of the iron and steel industry.

once, the anshan iron and steel company urgently needed a machine for a large rolling mill. to tackle the problem, the shenyang heavy machinery plant set up a technical group composed of workers, cadres and technicians. along with other workers, the group overcame many difficulties and made the machine in two months.

Liaoning's machine-building workers have made great efforts to improve the design and quality of their products. among the new mining machines made this year are toothed wheel drills, large piercing machines and rock drilling machines. they are of simple structure and high efficiency. a new toothed wheel drill can do the work of a dozen percussion drills.

COLLIERIES

Central China Puts New Colliery into Operation

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 22, 1975)

a pair of new coal shafts went into operation recently in hunan province, central china.

with a designed annual capacity of 600,000 tons, the colliery under the lienshao minig administration will promote socialist construction in the province.

builders of the colliery came from the kailuan coal mines in north china, an advanced unit in china's coal industry. determined to speed up coal mine construction in southern china and change the situation in which coal has to be sent there from the north, they seriously carried out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and created several national records in tunnelling speed.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets British Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met and had a friendly conversation with colin jackson, vice-chairman of the british labour party's parliamentary foreign relations group.

present at the meeting was leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs hsieh li.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 22, 1975)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the cambodian national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife now visiting korea today received here chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and his wife.

present on the occasion were ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea.

prime minister penn nouth had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

Sihanouk, Penn Nouth, Khieu Samphan Leave Pyongyang for Peking

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 22, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia and his wife, the delegation of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. led by prime minister penn nouth and deputy prime minister khieu samphan left here for peking this afternoon after concluding their friendly official visit to korea.

they were warmly seen off at the railway station by president kim il sung and his wife, other korean party and government leaders kim dong gyu, pak sung chul, yang hyong sop, li yong mu, chong jun gi, kim yong nam, hwang jang yop, leading members of departments concerned, commanding officers of the people's army and citizens of pyongyang city.

. huge portraits of samdech sihanouk and president kim il sung stood on the centre of the square before the pyongyang station. streamers inscribed with "long live the militant and friendly unity between the korean and cambodian peoples" were strung on the station building.

a grand send-off ceremony was held on the square in front station.

crowds waved the national flags of korea and cambodia and flowers and children danced for the distinguished guests.

samdech sihanouk and other cambodian guests warmly shook hands with president kim il sung and other korean party and government leaders to bid them farewell.

diplomatic envoys were also there seeing the cambodians off.

Samdech Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by prime minister penn nouth and deputy prime minister khieu samphan arrived here from pyongyang by special

train this afternoon. madame penn nouth arrived by the same train.

the distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm welcome at the railway station by vice-premiers of the state council teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh and tan chen-lin, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned, including lin chia-mei, chu chuan-hsien, wang chen and liang feng.

present were thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and his wife, as well as other cambodian friends in peking.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife were also present.

chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao, who had made a special trip to korea to greet the distinguished cambodian guests, arrived by the same train.

CHINA AND FIJI

Feature: Bonds of Friendship between Chinese and Fiji Peoples

(NCNA-English Canberra, Aug. 21, 1975)

july is the coolest season in tropical south pacific island country of fiji with refreshing breeze through the palm trees and attractive tropical flowers in full bloom. it was during this best time of the year that the fijians at nadi and lautoka on the west coast of fiji's largest island viti leva entertained the chinese football team, the first friendship group from the people's republic of china.

the chinese football players began their friendship visit of the island country on july 27 at the invitation of the fiji football association. they played a thrilling match with fiji's national team in nadi the next day. over 4,000 people out of a population of 20,000 of this third largest city of the island country watched the match. many came by plane some 300 kilometres away from suva, capital of fiji, and many from mining and rural areas 100 kilometres away. mayor of nadi dr. s.a. sahib ordered earlier closing of all schools that afternoon to enable teachers and students to see the match. describing the

big turn out of spectators, one fiji friend said, the match is an unprecedented event in nadi.

the sportsmenship and skill displayed by the players of the two countries were applauded and cheered again and again. in the words of fiji sports officials and press, it is a really friendly match seldom seen in other matches. the president of the advisory board of the fiji football association said the cheers for the chinese players throughout the match be speaks the fiji people's friendly feelings towards new china.

at the reception given after the match by the fiji football association, many fiji personalities said that they were deeply moved by the visit made by chinese friends from far away to their island country. the chinese guests spoke of their admiration for the people of fiji who had won their national independence following valiant struggles.

the mayor of nadi gave a tea party in honour of the chinese team, at which he paid tribute to the achievements china has gained in various fields since liberation in 1949. "the visit of the chinese football team to fiji has won the hearts of all the fijians." he said.

the chinese community in lautoka, a town which has 3,000 local inhabitants of chinese origin, gave a grand dinner party in honour of the team. 500 people from various circles and different parts of the country attended the party. many people said happily that the grand gathering is a demonstration of the fijian people's sentiments towards the people's republic of china.

the chinese football team left the beautiful island country on july 30, bearing with them the profound friendship of the fijian people towards the chinese people.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Acrobats Perform in Helsinki

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Aug. 21, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere in the kekkonen hall of the exhibition centre here today. the wonderful feats evoked storms of enthusiastic applause from the more than 2,000 spectators.

among the audience were prime minister keijo liinamaa, defence minister erkki huurtamo, second social affairs and health minister grels teir, chief of general staff of the finnish defence forces paavo junttila, governor of uusimaa province kaarlo pitsinki, and other government officials.

martti salomies, finnish ambassador to china who is now back on a vacation, chen tieh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and diplomatic envoys of other countries accredited to finland, also watched the performance.

before the performance began, matti kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society, and seppo nummi, general-secretary of the helsinki cultural week, delivered speeches. they expressed warm welcome to the chinese troupe performing in helsinki to coincide with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between finland and china and also with the opening of the helsinki cultural week. they expressed the hope that the performance tour of the chinese acrobats will further promote the friendship between the two peoples. chang chi-yao, head of the troupe, spoke in reply.

the chinese acrobats enthralled the audience today with such items as "lion dance", "pagoda of bowls", "pole tricks", "balancing on chairs", "wire-walking" and "jar-balancing" -- all characteristic of traditional chinese acrobatics.

when the programme wound up, prime minister keijo liinamaa and chairman of the finland-china society matti kajantie, accompanied by chinese charge d'affaires a.d. chen tieh and head of the acrobatic troupe chang chi-yao, went onto the stage and shook hands with the performers in congratulation of their success. many spectators also rushed to congratulate the acrobats and presented flowers.

earlier, on august 19, the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim gave a reception here for the visit of the tientsin acrobatic troupe. among those present were education minister lauri posti, justice minister inkeri

anttila, agriculture and forestry minister veikko ihamuotila, labour minister ilmo paananen, chief of general staff paavo junttila, chairman of the finland-china society matti kajantie and leading members of the marxist-leninist groups of finland.

vice-mayor of helsinki a.k. loimaranta gave a dinner in honour of the chinese acrobats on the same day.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet for Gambian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

chinese ambassador to gambia lei yang gave a banquet on august 20 in honour of gambian president dawda jawara and his wife, who paid a successful visit to china recently, according to a report from banjul.

ambassador lei yang and president jawara repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

the president said that this banquet reminded him of the visit to the great country -- the people's republic of china. "we left china with a good memory and we still have vivid impressions of the prestigious chinese leaders, particularly chairman mao, premier chou and others with whom we had extremely useful and interesting talks on sino-gambian relations and international issues," he said. although diplomatic relations between the two countries were established recently, yet its development is rapid, he added. this is due to the fact that both china and the gambia are third world countries.

among those present were minister of agriculture and natural resources yaya ceesay and minister of external affairs a.b. n'jie, who accompanied the president to china.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAN

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Teheran International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

chin yung-chang, head of the chinese pavilion to the 1975 teheran international fair in Iran, left here for teheran by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Baseball and Softball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with leader atushi goto, deputy leader jun yamagawa and secretary-general kyuhei muraoka of the japanese baseball and softball delegation at the fengtai baseball field here this afternoon.

present at the meeting were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned mou tso-yun and wang fu-yung.

after the meeting, the guests and hosts together saw a friendly match between the men's baseball team of the aichi institute of technology of japan and the peking students' team.

they went down from the rostrum to the infield and shook hands with players on both sides and members of the softball team from the women's physical education university of japan, and posed with the players for group pictures before the match started.

yesterday afternoon, the japanese softball team had a friendly match with the peking women students' team in the peking aeronautical engineering institute.

Peking Banquet for Visiting Japanese Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in warm welcome to the "japan-china friendship peasants ship" visiting delegation from the shinetsu area in tohoku, japan.

the three principal officials of the delegation are leader hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and deputy leaders taisaburo tomidokoro and isao sunita.

among the hosts were wang lei, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service; and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

in the first toast at the warm and friendly banquet, vice-chairman wang lei said that mr. hisao kuroda and other japanese friends have long been known for their positive contributions to the cause of sino-japanese friendship. the broad masses of the japanese people, he noted, are at present actively upholding the stand for including the content of anti-hegemony as an article in the projected peace and friendship treaty between china and japan. it is the common aspiration of the people of both countries to work for the conclusion of the treaty at a sooner date, which is also in their own fundamental interests, he added.

"it is a big event in the efforts for china-japan friendship that our japanese friends here have broken through all sorts of difficulties at home and abroad to come and visit china," wang lei said. "this visit will certainly help deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and japan in general and between the people of peking and the shinetsu area in tohoku in particular."

reciprocating the toast, delegation leader hisao kuroda pinpointed the unique characteristic of his delegation that all the members are peasants and a majority of them are young people. he described the visit by such a large group of peasants as an unprecedented and magnificent step in the annals of friendly interchange between japan and china. "though we have been here only for a short time," he continued, "we all feel that our friendship for the chinese people has deepened."

hisao kuroda noted that the japanese people are unanimous in the earnest hope that japan-china relations will develop in the spirit of the joint statement of japan and china. they all stand and work for the sooner conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship

which includes the anti-hegemony content in its provisions. "we too are resolved to work for this objective after returning home," he declared.

the delegation arrived here from tientsin by train last night and was welcomed at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned and more than 200 people of the chinese capital.

this afternoon, chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy; and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met and had cordial and friendly conversations on separate occasions with delegation leader hisao kuroda, deputy leaders taisaburo tomidokoro and isao sunita and representatives of eight prefectures on the delegation.

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets "Japan-China Friendship Peasants Ship" Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1975)

chen yung-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with members of the "japan-china friendship peasants ship" visiting delegation from the shinetsu area in tohoku of japan.

present on the occasion were hisao kuroda, leader of the delegation and chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), tasaburoo tomidokoro and isao sumita, deputy leaders of the delegation, secretary-general tomio narasaki, deputy secretary-general rikuroo hariu, and other leaders of the delegation, as well as representatives from the eight prefectures of aomori, iwate, miyagi, akita, yamagata, fukushima, niigata and nagano.

present were vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei and leading member of the china international travel service chang yu.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Repudiates Soviet Proposed "Asian Collective Security System"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

the asian countries do not want the soviet union's "voluntary offer of protection and security", says the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" in an editorial on august 20 on the "asian collective security system" much vaunted by the soviet union, according to a kuala lumpur report.

according to "izvestia", organ of the soviet government, "the concept of asian collective security initiated by the soviet union is enjoying ever higher prestige in the southeast asian countries," the editorial says, adding that in fact, the southeast asian countries "have never responded to and supported the soviet initiated asian collective security system. only the soviet union itself has been tirelessly selling this scheme".

the editorial notes that "it is not strange that the soviet union will not let go the 'asian collective security system'. its motive in peddling this plan is as clear as daylight. while declaring itself an european country, it also describes itself as an asian country. in so doing, "it has no other purpose than to seek control of the two continents by means of its vast land and huge military power."

pointing out that the soviet proposal has been cold shouldered by asian countries ever since it was put forth, the editorial says that the harping on the worn-out theme by the soviet union recently "cannot but heighten the vigilance of the asian countries. these countries, particularly southeast asian countries, are not willing to see another big power stepping into their region after the withdrawal of the u.s. or british forces. they will fill the vacuum themselves rather than letting others volunteer protection and security."

it says: "the people in southeast asia will naturally look after their own security and the asian countries will have their own calculations. should the soviet union arbitrarily impose a 'collective security system' on asia, there inevitably would be greater instability."

it points out: "an 'asian collective security system' follows on the heels of the 'conference on european security and cooperation' -- it is only a wishful thinking of the soviet union. the definite answer of the asian people is that they cannot accept this concept put forth by a big power."

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Public Health Minister Entertains Pakistan Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

minister of public health liu hsiang-ping honoured the pakistan medical delegation led by lieutenant general a.n. ansari, secretary of the ministry of health, at a banquet here this evening.

ambassador mumtaz ali alvie and minister naseem mirza of the pakistan embassy here were present.

leading the toasts at the friendship-filled banquet, minister liu hsiang-ping paid tribute to the people and medical workers of pakistan for their unremitting efforts to develop the health and medical services in their country.

she drew attention to the profound militant friendship the people of china and pakistan had cemented in their protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. she expressed the conviction that the delegation's current visit to china would certainly be a further step toward the enhancement of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people and medical circles of the two countries.

lieutenant general a.n. ansari in his toast described the rapid advances made by pakistan's medical services under the leadership of prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto in recent years.

both belonging to the third world and being developing countries, he said, pakistan and china share many problems in common which they have to solve on their own. he praised chinese medical workers for their spirit of dedication and initiative in developing the health and medical services under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse was among those leading members of departments concerned and personalities from chinese medical circles present on the occasion.

CHINA AND POLAND

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Poznan International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

chang tan-ching, head of the chinese pavilion, left here by air today to participate in the 1975 poznan international consumer-goods fair in poland.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Head of Romanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 21, 1975)

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of comrade niculescu, head of the romanian government delegation which visited china not long ago. comrade niculescu is member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education.

comrade sandru, member of the romanian government delegation and deputy director of a department under the party's central committee was also invited to the banquet.

present as guests also were vice-minister for foreign affairs comrade gliga and other romanian comrades.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the banquet.

Romanian Liberation Anniversary Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

a film reception marking the 31st anniversary of the liberation of romania was held in peking today by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-romania friendship association.

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the reception.

present were ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, the embassy officials and other romanian comrades now in peking.

present were also han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and hu wei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army as well as leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, liu ke-ming and tien chin.

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, presided over today's reception. president wang ping-nan and charge d'affaires ad interim ion dorobantu proposed toasts at the reception.

a chinese documentary film "china today" and a romanian feature film "babushca's ventures" were shown at the reception.

Romanian Graphic Art Exhibition Opens in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1975)

the "romanian graphic art exhibition" opened in the shanghai art gallery this afternoon to mark the 31st anniversary of the liberation of romania.

vice-chairman wang shao-yung of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leading members of departments concerned and local artists attended the opening ceremony and saw the exhibition.

charge d'affaires a.i. ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy, who made a special trip from peking to shanghai, attended the ceremony.

on display are 63 works of graphic art which reflect the life of struggle and construction of the romanian people.

sponsored by the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the current exhibition is scheduled for a fortnight's run here.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New Sierra Leone Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng met sierra leone's new ambassador to china lloyd kojo onikeh randall here this afternoon.

director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department and deputy director li heng of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry were present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Vicious Features of Sea Overlords

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

the "people's daily" yesterday carried a signed article entitled "the vicious features of the sea overlords".

the article says: some medium and small coastal countries have recently adopted effective measures to counter the soviet piratical plunder of their fishery resources. following the canadian government decision to close its atlantic ports to soviet fishing vessels, the government of iceland reaffirmed on august 14 the decision to extend its fishing zone to 200 nautical miles as an answer to the unreasonable soviet protest note. this is another head-on blow to the soviet super-fishing power.

it comes fully within the justifiable right of a sovereign country to defend its own fishery resources and safeguard its economic rights and interests. however,

the soviet revisionists went so far as to lodge a "formal protest" with the icelandic government against its extension of fishing zone, expressing "concern" about the soviet union's fishing interests in the waters off iceland. that is to say, the coastal countries have no right to defend their fishery resources in their own coastal waters, as otherwise it will do harm to the soviet fishing "interests". this soviet act typically shows how they are pushing the notorious imperialist policy of aggression based on the theory that "our interests are involved" a reproduction of the old tzar's slogan "for the interests of russia" under which expansion abroad was practiced.

while seeking sea hegemony in the world and opposing others to extend their fishing zones, the government of the soviet union has unilaterally put since march 1956 a large fishing area in the far east under its control, extending as far as more than 400 nautical miles from its coast, which it considers sacred and inviolable. on the other hand, they have been sending fishing fleets to plunder at will the neighbouring countries' fishery resources. australia and new zealand of the oceania, ireland in europe and latin american countries as well as canada are all menaced by the soviet fishing overlords.

the soviet revisionists, moreover, are still occupying by force japan's four northern islands not allowing japanese fishermen to operate in waters close to these islands. not infrequently they detained japanese fishermen, damaged their fishing gear and exacted "fines" from them under various pretexts. in the eyes of the soviet new tzars, the fishery resources of the world belong to them, so do the seas and oceans of the world; they are the masters of the vast oceans and the legitimate "sea overlords". this is the logic of the soviet super sea overlords.

but the soviet revisionist gentlemen have chosen a completely wrong time. the seas and oceans are no longer places where one or two superpowers can monopolize at will. the hegemonic behaviour of the soviet revisionists no longer works in the world.
it is seen that where the soviet revisionist fishing overlords stretch their tentacles, there rise strong condemnation and opposition among the people. the soviet revisionists lord it over off the coasts of north european countries. as a result, some north european countries, not yielding to the soviet revisionists, arrogance, have chosen to take resolute measures to protect their own fishery resources; the soviet revisionists occupy the four northern islands of japan and show their strength in the waters adjacent to her. but the japanese people on their part defy the brute force. japanese fishermen put to sea in boats with banners inscribed with "protest fishing by soviet fishing fleets excl." the soviet revisionists ride roughshod off canadian coasts, fishing there against agreed regulations, but canada has time and again voiced protests and sent armed forces,

coastal guards and fishing patrol boats to place the soviet fleets under strict surveillance and compel them to quit; a soviet trawler once intruded into the northern coastal waters of sri lanka and kept on operating there. the sri lanka navy fired at the soviet fishing boat demanding it stop operation. in one word, the soviet revisionist fishing overlords do evils everywhere but they are condemned everywhere. it can be said with certainty that the soviet revisionists, who want to be the big overlords of the seas and oceans, will be buried in the end by the angry waves of the united anti-hegemony struggle of the people throughout the world.

CHINA AND US

American Engineer Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association chou pei-yuan today met and feted american engineer paul y. soong. they had a friendly conversation.

after arriving in peking on august 17, the engineer visited factories, a rural people's commune, an university and a scientific research institution and went sightseeing to scenic spots and historical sites. he will soon leave here to visit other parts of china before going home.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets US Congressional Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a talk here this morning with the u.s. congressional delegation.

present on the occasion were john b. anderson, leader of the delegation and republican representative, and mrs. anderson; robert c. byrd, deputy leader of the delegation and democratic senator, and mrs. byrd; and members of the delegation: democratic representative john m. slack and mrs. slack, republican representative edward j. derwinski and mrs. derwinski, republican senator james b. pearson and

mrs. pearson, and democratic senator sam nunn and mrs. nunn, and staff members.

george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present.

present also were chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs kang tai-sha.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Press Conference in Peking on Occasion of National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1975)

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, gave a press conference at the embassy here this morning on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n.

charge d'affaires ad interim nguyen tien reviewed the tremendous victories won by the heroic vietnamese people under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party in resisting the aggression by french colonialists and u.s. imperialists over the past 30 years.

he also gave a comprehensive account of the efforts and achievements of the vietnamese people in socialist revolution and construction. the charge d'affaires ad interim spoke highly of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of viet nam and china.

attending the press conference were leading members of press organisations in the chinese capital and the information department of the foreign ministry wang shou-jen, pan fei, li chin and yen hung-liang.

nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here, was present.

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* NATIONAL *
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ESSENCE AND HISTORICAL ROLE OF MONEY

Correctly Recognize the Essence of Money and Its Historical Role

- insights obtained from the study of the section "Distribution" in "Anti-Dühring," Part III

by

the group of theorists of the industrial credit department in the Peking Branch of the People's Bank of China

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Aug. 18, 1975)

In the section "Distribution" in "Anti-Dühring", Part III, Engels expounded the basic Marxist thought on the question of commodity production and exchange by means of money and hit back at the frantic attacks launched against Marxism by Dühring, the German petty-bourgeois socialist. Under the guise of social reform, Dühring attempted to set up the so-called socialist "economic commune" under the conditions of not touching the capitalist mode of production and forever retaining exchange by means of money. In the course of criticizing Dühring's fallacy, Engels used the historical materialist concept to analyze the role played by money in the historical process of prompting the disintegration of the primitive system of public ownership and the emergence of the system of private ownership and to show that as long as money was retained, there was a possibility to weaken and disintegrate the socialist system of public ownership. The study of these incisive expositions of Engels' is of tremendous significance to our correctly recognizing the essence of money and its historical role, clearly understanding why it is necessary to restrict bourgeois rights in exchange by means of money under the dictatorship of the proletariat, more deeply comprehending Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and consolidating and developing the socialist system of public ownership today.

Primitive society was based on the primitive system of public ownership of the means of production. Over a period several hundred thousand years long, the productive forces were very low. People labored together and evenly distributed the fruits of labor. There was no private property, much less commodity and money. However, toward the end of primitive society, following the development of productive forces, social division of labor and commodity exchange emerged. Such commodity exchange was at first occasionally carried out but was later developed into a regular system. By that time, it was necessary to have a "commodity by which all other commodities were appraised, and was everywhere readily taken in exchange for other commodities"*. Therefore, there arose money--a special commodity which could be exchanged with any commodity and play the role of an object of equal value.

After the emergence of money, the value of all commodities had to be measured with money, and the exchange of commodities also had to take money as the medium. With money, it was possible to exchange any kind of commodity at any time and there was the right to control any form of wealth. Money had thus become "the absolute social embodiment of wealth,"** and the incarnation of wealth. It was precisely such money that permeated into the traditional mode of life in the primitive commune like corrosive acid, thus accelerating and giving impetus to the disintegration of the primitive system of public ownership and the emergence of the system of private ownership.

After the emergence of money, "the first and most essential effect is the generalization of the commodity form."*** It effectively gave impetus to the development of the relations of commodity exchange. The difficulties caused by commodity exchange in barter form in the past, for example the limitation of time, place and variety, had all disappeared, and it was much easier to carry out commodity exchange compared with the past. This prompted the exchange of more things by people, thus converting more things into commodities.

After the emergence of money, and in particular after the emergence of money in the form of gold and silver, "the desire for gold was born."**** Money had strongly stimulated the desire of the more wealthy families and their members for the accumulation of wealth at the end of the primitive society and also had provided powerful and effective means to facilitate the accumulation of personal wealth. Prior to this, the possession of social wealth called for the possession of abundant agricultural produce, livestock, land, etc. Now, it was necessary only to convert these things

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* Engels: "Origin of Family, Private Property and State" in "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 4, p. 156.

** Engels: "Anti-Dühring" in "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 3, p. 343.

*** Engels: "Anti-Dühring" in "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 3, p. 349.

**** Marx: "Capital," Vol. 1, p. 113.

into money through exchange and put it into one's own pockets. In the course of effecting exchange on behalf of their communes with other communes, the chiefs of some clans pocketed the money themselves and became aristocrats of the clans. This had greatly accelerated the pace of development of the system of private ownership within the primitive society and the popularization of the poor and the rich.

Usury emerged closely following the birth of money. A handful of rich members of the clannish communes exploited the other commune members by means of usury, thus causing changes within the clannish communes based on blood relationships and in the interrelations of people. There were debtors and creditors, bonds and various forms of demands for payment of debts. The former relations of the common interests, mutual aid and cooperation of people built upon the foundation of the primitive system of public ownership had been destroyed, and the relations of the antagonistic interests of people based on the system of private ownership had been further developed.

Among the various means of production in primitive society, land was preserved for the longest period as public property. After the emergence of money, people with money could freely purchase land, or through usury, take possession of other people's land and the system of private ownership of land was gradually established. For example, at the end of primitive commune, mortgage poles were set up everywhere in the fields in the district of Attica in Ancient Greece, saying that this piece of land had been mortgaged to so and so for such an amount of money.

Since money could be exchanged for the products of human labor, not long after it came into use, it was discovered that men could also be turned into commodities and purchased with money. "Human power may be exchanged and utilized by converting man into a slave."* At the end of primitive society, the turning of captives into slaves had begun. After the emergence of money, the aristocratic slave-owners who could not directly capture large numbers of prisoners of war either purchased slaves with money or turned into slaves the members of their own clans who could not repay the loans borrowed at usury rates, thus giving rise to a source from which slaves could be constantly drawn. This gave impetus to the consolidation and development of the slavery system and accelerated the transition of primitive society to the slavery system.

The ancient clannish system "proved impotent against the triumphant march of money."** Money played a prominent role in accelerating the disintegration of primitive public ownership and the establishment of private ownership. Society based on primitive public ownership was the lowest stage of social system in the history of mankind. Its transition to private ownership was a progressive step in history. Money had precisely played its historical role in causing such a change.

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* & ** Engels: "Origin of Family, Private Property and State", in "Selected Works of Marx and Engels", Vol. 4, p. 172, p. 109.

Engels pointed out, "Whatever other causes arising in the development of production are also operating here, money always remains the most powerful means through which their influence is exerted on the communities."* Together with the form of commodity, it "penetrates the internal economy of communities which are directly associated for production, breaks one communal tie after another and dissolves the community into a mass of private producers."**

Here, Engels had not only demonstrated that money played the role of disintegrating the system of primitive public ownership but also revealed the instinct of money and its laws of movement so as to repudiate the reactionary viewpoint of Dühring who envisaged that money would be forever retained in the "common society" of the future. He effectively pointed out that Dühring's sham "socialism" which called for changing only the capitalist "mode of distribution" without changing the capitalist system of ownership was purely the pipedream of the petty-bourgeoisie.

At that time, Marx and Engels had envisaged that the implementation of a single socialist system of ownership by the whole people in socialist society would wipe out commodity production, money and exchange by means of money. Our country is a socialist country with the socialist system of public ownership occupying the dominant position. However, since there are still these two kinds of socialist system of public ownership--ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, and the stage of implementing a single system of ownership by the whole people envisaged by Marx and Engels has still not been reached, this has determined that there is at present still the need for our country to implement a commodity system and exchange by means of money. Since money is retained, the inherent characteristics and functions of money itself are also retained. Our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat still must make use of money and its functions to serve the proletariat, and control the power of issuing and managing money so as to turn it into the tool of the socialist revolution and construction.

However, since there are still the commodity system and exchange by means of money under the socialist conditions, money can be exchanged for other commodities within a certain sphere to acquire social wealth. The more money a person has, the more social wealth he has. Thus "before money is wiped out, equality can only be verbal and constitutional, and at the same time, every person with money has the actual right to practice exploitation."*** The existence of exchange by means of money has provided the old bourgeois elements with conditions for their restoration activities and the soil for engendering new bourgeois elements.

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* Engels: "Anti-Dühring" in "Selected Works of Marx and Engels", Vol. 3, p. 349.

** Engels: "Anti-Dühring" in "Selected Works of Marx and Engels", Vol. 3, p. 350.

*** "Selected Works of Lenin", Vol. 3, p. 838.

Under socialist conditions, as money is still the general representative of wealth, there will be the idea of going after money. Thus, money will stimulate the desire of the new and old bourgeoisie and people more seriously affected by capitalist ideas for the accumulation of wealth through stealing or illegally taking possession of more money, and turn them into the termites of the socialist system of public ownership.

Due to the existence of money, certain leading cadres of enterprises and units who have not correctly oriented the ideological line will promote "material incentives" and "put profits in command." If allowed to develop, enterprises based on the socialist system of public ownership will actually be turned into enterprises based on the capitalist system of private ownership.

Due to the existence of money, the new and old bourgeois elements could once again turn money into capital, operate underground factories, lend money at usury rates, and practice manipulation and speculation. They usually adopt the method of "dragging out and storming in" to grasp the leadership in certain units, steal and sell the material resources of the state or the collective, seek profits by unethical means and swallow up the fruits of labor of the masses of the people.

It can be seen from the several aspects described above that it is still possible for money to disintegrate the socialist system of public ownership. To be sure, whether or not this possibility will be translated into reality has to depend on other conditions. The decisive key lies in whether or not there is a Marxist line and whether or not the leadership is in the hands of genuine Marxists. As long as we resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and restrict bourgeois rights in the aspect of exchange by means of money under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can bring into better play the historical role played by money at the present stage, turn money into a tool of socialist revolution and construction, and constantly consolidate and develop the socialist system of public ownership.

Since the founding of the people's republic, we have adopted a series of restrictive measures toward bourgeois rights in the aspect of exchange by means of money, for example, the building of a unified monetary system, the exercise of centralized control over issue of money, credit and loans, settlement of accounts and cash by state banks, the dealing of blows at manipulation and speculation and the prohibition by law of the conversion of money into capital. Meanwhile, we energetically propagate communist ideas, criticize revisionism, capitalist tendencies and the idea of bourgeois rights. From now on, we must study even more diligently Marxism on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, more thoroughly understand the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory with practice, more consciously restrict the bourgeois rights existing in the aspect of exchange by means of money in the practice of work in the future, criticize the idea of bourgeois rights and consolidate and develop the socialist system of public ownership so that the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat can be further implemented.

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BANKING

"We Cannot Be Merciful"

by

the writing group of the Fushun Branch of the
People's Bank of China

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Aug. 18, 1975)

One day, a teller at the counter in our bank rejected a request from a unit to record in the accounts an item of illegal expenditure. Later, this unit approached her many times asking her "to be merciful." However, this comrade firmly replied. "We cannot be merciful. We workers at the bank have to block up the capitalist loopholes."

How well this comrade has answered!

"We cannot be merciful." This is the need of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The state bank under the socilaist conditions is the organ in charge of the centralized issue and control of money. Production, circulation, distribution and consumption in society have to be realized through exchange by means of money and are reflected to varying degrees by such banking activities as the granting of loans on credit, settlement of accounts and cash transactions. Therefore, the bank has a heavy responsibility in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of exchange by means of money. Lenin said that the bank "is our essential 'state apparatus' for realizing socialism." If the proletariat has no banks, socialism cannot be realized. Since Liberation, in order to consolidate and develop the socialist system of public ownership and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party and government have, through the banks, imposed many restrictions on bourgeois rights in the aspect of exchange by means of money so that the bank can accertain the economic movements of the enterprises at all times, thus helping to prevent corruption and larceny and deal blows to the granting of loans at usury rates, practice of speculation and manipulation, and other activities.

It is precisely because of the supervisory and restrictive role played by the bank that people who want to extend bourgeois rights in exchange by means of money invariably to devise ways and means to go through this barrier of the bank. For example, the line of leadership in some units is not correctly oriented, and in order to promote the revisionist trash such as "putting profits in command" and "material incentives," they often ask us to "be merciful" and allow some "flexibility" in the matter of funds. Some people who want to carry out capitalist activities also use honeyed words and ask us to be "merciful" and "switch on the green light" for them. If we lift our hands, move our pens and unscrupulously pass these illegitimate demands, we would help develop the capitalist tendencies in enterprises and business units in light cases, and would enable them to make illegal use of and misappropriate one sum of money

after another and get hold of more and more commodities in serious ones, thus creating polarization and giving birth to new bourgeois elements. We would even turn the labor force into a commodity, convert money into capital, and hence transform public property into private property, change the nature of the socialist system of ownership in certain units and weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, we bank workers must bring into full play the supervisory role of the bank, and properly stand guard and keep watch for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The teller at our branch has precisely done this. She has not shown "mercy" for or "passed" the request made by this unit desirous to obtain cash money, with illegal means, and has in addition prompted the comrades in this unit to pay attention to class struggle, thus opportunely exposing and dealing blows to the capitalist activities in society.

It can be seen from this that our banking comrades must study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, vigorously grasp the class struggle in the economic sphere, pay attention to the "enemy situation" in the accounts, take heed of the "report of the gun" from the beads of the abacus, oppose all weird winds and deal blows to the sabotage activities launched by a handful of class enemies. In order to do this, we must assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Charman Mao, and strive to raise our ability against corrosion. We must be able to turn down all invitations and gifts guard against favoritism and forever preserve the true political colors of the proletariat. Only in this way can we exemplarily implement the general and specific policies and the financial and economic discipline of the Party, constantly criticize the idea of bourgeois rights, wage uncompromising struggle against deeds that seek to extend bourgeois rights in the aspect of exchange by means of money and more properly bring into play the role due to the bank in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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HIGHWAY BUILDING

There Is Inexhaustible Power in Self-Reliance

- An account of the deeds of the people of the Lungnan Mountain Area who brave hard and bitter struggle to build highways

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 21, 1975)

The Lungnan Mountain Area of Kansu Province is marked by undulating peaks and ridges and criss-crossed by ditches and gorges. In the long period of the old China, the broad masses of laboring people here not only suffered disastrously from oppression and exploitation in the political, economic and cultural fields but also had to experience hardships and deprivations in traveling. "Traveling is difficult, traveling is difficult. It is as difficult as going up to the blue sky. The towering peaks and deep gorges loom like the Palaces of Pluto, and the overhanging cliffs and steep precipices soar up like the gates to the land of ghosts. The tears and blood of the poor people have converged to form a river. How they have dreamed of, craved for, and earnestly aspired for roads." This was a truthful portrayal of the poor communications at the Lungnan Mountain Area before Liberation and was also an accusation made by the people of the mountain area against the old society.

When you set foot on the land of Lungnan, and take a ride through the mountain highways, your eyes are greeted by endless splendorous scenes, exhilerating and inspiring: One highway after another wind their ways around the mountains and stretch forward. One stone arch bridge after another straddles the gorges. One truck or sedan after another speeds along back and forth. Latzuk'ou, the natural barrier relied upon by the Kuomintang reactionaries in those years to intercept the Red Army marching northward to resist Japan, has long since been opened to through traffic from all sides. The ancient trail of Yinp'ing, a natural barrier of a hundred generations, has also given way to a broad and smooth road, no longer dangerous. Like pearls strung on gold threads, these highways that link together the mountain villages and towns have formed a communication network of highways radiating in all directions. Especially in the several years after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the highways in the mountains have rapidly been extended from 800-odd kilometers to over 10,000 kilometers, and the total mileage is equivalent to 24 times that on the eve of Liberation. At present, 97 percent of the communes and 64 percent of the production brigades are accessible to motor traffic.

Why is it possible to make such rapid progress in the construction of highways in the Lungnan Mountain Area? The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have aptly said: "The highways have been brought about by the struggle waged by the people under the leadership of Chairman Mao in our mountain area against the revisionist line and by carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle." The most eloquent proof is provided by the completion of the Ch'enghua Highway in Ch'eng County.

The Ch'enghua Highway is over 60 li long and has sharp gradients and plenty of bends. The section that passes through the treacherous and forbidding "Paiyailiu" and Chifeng Mountain, is a most formidable engineering project. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of the revisionist line, some people saw only the length of the route, the great volume of stonework and the size of the engineering project, but not the enthusiasm of the people in the Mountain Area for road building. They only thought of approaching to the state for money, material resources and machines, but not of the inexhaustible strength and wisdom latent in the masses of the people. As a result, after eight or nine years, this road was still left unfinished.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and initiated a discussion on "building the road for whom with what kind of spirit." Everyone of the civilian workers was seized with burning desire, and the whole of the road-building worksite was seething with enthusiasm. The broad masses of civilian workers were determined to build a socialist new mountain area through self-reliance. In order to make economic use of dynamites and raise work efficiency, "explosives of the right type", "skyrocketing explosives" and "canned explosives" were successfully tested one after another, and work efficiency was quickly raised five times. Over 30 blacksmiths' furnaces on the worksite burned and glowed day and night. Between 400 and 500 tools were processed and repaired every day. With their own hands, they built cock carts (鸡公車), raking boards, rocks for carts (架子車排), levers and other tools. Based on his many years' practical experience, Communist Party member Chang Yung-hsi who was more than 60 years old successfully experimented with native dynamite with a very strong explosive force, and had successively made over 70 tons of native dynamite. In this way, through depending on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the Ch'enghua Highway was built and opened to traffic in less than half a year.

In the past few years, thousands upon thousands of commune members in the Lungnan Mountain area were each year organized into an imposing road-building army to cut up mountains and cliffs and build bridges and culverts. Those old stone-cutters who in the old society had dug the "foot nests" on overhanging cliffs, those blacksmiths who had erected "sliding cables" over deep gorges and swift currents, and those young people who were born and brought up in the mountain valleys and had never seen an automobile, could also show their prowess in the battle to carve out mountain highways now.

In the very remote Mipa Commune in K'ang County, we heard about and saw moving deeds about how a large army of men fought the mountains and rivers. As the good news of road-building spread the 12 brigades of the whole commune immediately swung into action. Everyone of those who had suffered enough from poor communications in the past wanted to contribute his strength toward road construction. A commune with a total of only 1,700 or more labor power units actually sent forth over 1,900 people at the peak period. In the whole commune, the doors of over 130 households were locked because their whole families had gone out to participate in construction work. Even children and old men of 60 or 70 vied to carry tools to join the road-building force.

As soon as work on the highway started, old poor peasant Uncle Shih who was over 70 old in the Mipa Brigade spent a whole day happily toiling away at the worksite. The leadership at the county and commune levels advised him many times to go home. He said, "In the old society, I followed all my life a path no wider than the width of a palm. Now that Chairman Mao has led us to open up a socialist road to happiness to create happiness for all generations to come, an oldster like me will not die with his eyes closed without making some effort!"

Sixty Little Red Guards of the Malien Brigade resolutely asked for permission to undertake the building of a section of highway involving 120 cubic meters of earthwork. Like the adults, they feared neither hardship nor fatigue, and accomplished their task both in quality and quantity.

With such a great display of socialist activism, the people of Mipa put in 80 days of vigorous and hard work to cut open 21 mountain ridges, fill in over 100 ditches and streams, remove 280,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work, and build an up-to-the-standard mountain highway. The place thus became an advanced typical example of Kansu Province in building highways in the mountain area with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has brought a new and strong driving force to the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of the Lungnan Mountain Area. With people's thinking leaping to a new height, a new step has also been taken in the building of highways in the mountain-area.

Not long ago, we had paid a visit to the Yüantung Highway of T'ienshui County which was being built at a feverish rate. The moving scenes that appeared one after another in the study of theory, the grasping of the line and the acceleration of highway construction were most inspiring. Over 5,000 civilian workers from four communes that participated in road construction work pitched camps all along the construction route. They had brought the political evening school to the worksite, and run special columns for mass criticism there. In day time, several tens of construction sites were ringing with the rumble of detonation and the clanging of stone-cutting. At night, people gathered around a bonfire or at an improvised matshed to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticize revisionism. The road construction site had been turned into a classroom for study or a battlefield for the criticism of revisionism.

Deputy Secretary Chang San-ai of the Party branch of the Lungfeng Brigade of the Liyüan Commune led 13 girls at an average age of only 18 to persist in hammering and chisels into the overhanging cliffs. They became the well-known detachment of iron women at the road-construction worksite. What was the force that drove the iron women to vie for the heavy burdens and face difficulties head on? To quote the words of Chang San-ai, "after studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we are able to stand higher and look farther ahead. To speed up construction in the mountain area, narrow down the differences between town and country and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have inexhaustible strength in us!"

In the wave of enthusiasm for the study of revolutionary theory, along the whole route of the Yüantung Highway, advanced individuals and groups emerged in an endless stream. People set themselves to labor with the communist spirit, thus considerably accelerating the progress of the engineering project. Up to the present, 75 kilometers of road surface have been built, and over 90 percent of construction work has been accomplished.

The Lungnan Mountain Area is a place where the Chinese Workers and peasants' Red Army led by the great leader Chairman Mao once passed through during the Long March. Everywhere from the 1,000-li long Min Mountains to the natural barrier of Latzuk'ou and from the revolutionary ancient town of Hatap'u to the bank of the tumbling Hsiniu River, there had left the footprints of the Red Army and the bloodstains of its heroes. The revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary forerunners who had no fear of hardships and sacrifice and advanced wave upon wave, forever urged people forward. Today, the people of the Lungnan Mountain Area study theory, discuss the line, recall the tradition, carry on and develop the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit displayed in those war years of revolutionary war, and plunge themselves into the battle to build a socialist new mountain area.

At the worksite seething with enthusiasm, we had paid a visit to a brigade Party branch secretary and Red Army veteran Wang Lu of the Mipa Commune. In the political evening school at the worksite, he studied revolutionary theory together with the commune members. He recounted the deeds about how in those years of revolutionary war, the Red Army fighters feared neither hardship nor death, charged ahead to take enemy positions and bravely annihilated the enemy. This aroused the fighting spirit of everyone in building highways at the mountain area. In construction work, Wang Lu led the way in holding the chisel, wielding the hammer, loading dynamite sticks, etc. He also took the lead in cutting firewood, carrying water and cooking. In this way, for 80 solid days and nights from the start of work on the highway to the completion of the whole route, he persevered in fighting all the time, although he was sick, and he never left the worksite for a single day. Some people asked Wang Lu: "You had carried out the revolution for several decades in the past, and you have meritorious services to your credit as well as the qualifications. Now that you have taken up road construction work, what are you driving after?" He replied, "Meritorious services are no grounds to justify special treatment, and qualifications cannot be used as capital to work for selfish ends. It is precisely because I have been educated by the Party for a long period that I should all the more take the lead in shouldering the heavy burdens and exert myself and sweat for building socialism. So long as I am still breathing, I must make all-out exertion!"

At the Wuchai Commune in T'ienshui County, we heard a story in wide circulation about the deeds of 19-year-old youth called Tu Lai-chin who bravely sacrificed his life for the building of highways in the mountain area. In August 1973, work had started on a section of highway from the Wuchai Commune to the city of T'ienshui County. Eighteen to a day, Tu Lai-chin from a basic unit of the militia was the first to sign up. At the road construction worksite, he showed no fear for hardships and dangers, and charged at the head. In those days of opening up the

mountains and blasting rocks, he climbed up the precipice a number of times at the risk of his own life to clear away the sources of danger so that his fellow fighters could safely accomplish their construction assignments. In August last year, Tu Lai-chin unfortunately died as a martyr due to the cave-in of the engineering project. After Tu Lai-chin was sacrificed, his heroic father, old Communist Party member Tu Yu-ts'ang, resolutely demanded that he be given his son's work. At the memorial service held for Tu Lai-chin by the whole commune, the old man made an iron vow. He said: "My son has sacrificed his life in the course of building a socialist road to happiness and died gloriously. As a Communist Party member, I must finish the part of the highway left unfinished by my son!"

After so many unforgettable days and nights and after so many heart-stirring hours of fierce fighting, the people of Lungnan have at last achieved brilliant results in the battle. The wish of many years standing of the people of the mountain area has been fulfilled! With the highways opened to traffic, more works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao can be more rapidly brought to the mountain area. Newspapers, magazines and films can be brought to every commune and every brigade to make the voice of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee heard in good time by thousands of households.

With the highways opened to traffic, plenty of manpower and animal power can be saved for effectively giving impetus to the deepening of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Last year, the whole province of Kansu in general suffered from drought, but the grain output of the more than a dozen counties of the Lungnan Mountain Area showed a general increase. Eyeing the fruits reaped in a bumper harvest, the poor and lower-middle peasants said elatedly: With a great bumper harvest seized in a year of severe drought, the highways in our mountain area must also be given a big credit.

With the highways opened to traffic, the exchange of material resources between town and country has been greatly expedited. Large quantities of agricultural produce, by-products and special products from the mountain area are sent in an endless flow to various parts of the Motherland, and chemical fertilizer, agricultural machines and daily necessities needed by the people of the mountain area have also been brought in good time to the mountain area. The development of middle and primary school education, medical and health services and commerce on a bigger scale has greatly changed the way of life of the people in the mountain area. The mountain area which was outlying and remote in the past has now shown signs of prosperity.

The Lungnan Mountain Area is forging ahead! Through the serious study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the people of the mountain area are high in spirits and firm in determination! The broad masses of the people of the mountain area are determined to draw the most up-to-date and most beautiful picture with their own hands and create a more beautiful tomorrow! (Our Own Correspondent)

* * *

AIR POLLUTION

Research Institute of Industrial Hygiene in Northeast China City Helps Reduce Air Pollution

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 23, 1975)

black smoke has disappeared from seventy percent of all factory chimneys in shenyang, a major industrial centre in china, where smog once presented a serious problem.

members of the shenyang research institute of industrial hygiene, with the help of factory workers, have carried out a series of scientific experiments and improved industrial boilers to this purpose since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. this is part of their efforts to prevent pollution and improve the environment in cooperation with other organizations of the city.

founded in 1960, this institute is one of the many scientific institutions set up in socialist new china to protect the environment, improve working conditions and ensure workers' health. it consists of six research centres which study how to protect workers from dust, poisonous substances and radiation as well as other subjects related to industrial hygiene. under these are laboratories for immunological tests, isotope, animal experiment and the examination of lung and brain functions and a gas chromatography laboratory. it also has a well-equipped sanatorium.

according to state stipulations, no building project can be started in the city without approval from the institute, which sees to it that the lighting, ventilation and other conditions conform to the standards of industrial hygiene. similarly, a new technology cannot be popularized before it is approved by the institute.

research workers of the institute often go to factories and mines to inspect the conditions there and promptly report the problems they find to the departments concerned for immediate action. after their investigation in the shenyang number one grinding wheels plant, for example, special funds were allocated to improve the conditions. the plant's production has since been automated and occupational diseases virtually wiped out.

members of the institute give periodical physical check-ups for women workers and those whose jobs involve regular contact with dust, high temperature and noise. a recent check-up covered 36,000 workers.

similar organizations in charge of industrial hygiene have been set up in all urban and suburban districts of the city and in all factories and mines that have

more than 5,000 workers each. factories with over 1,000 workers have full-time personnel for this purpose. altogether the city now has nearly 1,000 full-time staff members doing this work.

thanks to the painstaking efforts of scientific workers and the state, the workers are in much better health than ever before and the city's incidence of occupational diseases has dropped remarkably. take the shenyang glass factory for example. no silicosis has been detected among the workers who have come to the factory since 1955.

LOST AND FOUND

Lost Articles Returned to Itinerant Owners

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 24, 1975)

the lost and found department of the tungmen street in shumchun, kwangtung province, south china, is flooded with letters of gratitude from overseas chinese, compatriots from hongkong and macao, and workers, peasants and soldiers.

one of the letters came from peking, written by an overseas lady. she said: "i have received from you the things that i lost. it moved me greatly and i want to thank the comrades for their noble spirit of returning what they found to the owners."

on may 18, 1974, chen yen-fang, a woman worker of a construction company in shumchun, picked up a purse by the exit of the shumchun railway station when she was on her way home after work. it contained a gold chain and a jewelled ring wrapped in a piece of cloth. she tried to find the owner in the station waiting rooms and near the exit without success. so she gave the purse to the lost and found department. two weeks later, a letter of inquiry came from peking and the description coincided with the purse found by chen yen-fang. it was mailed as a registered parcel to the owner immediately.

this is one of the examples. between january last year and may this year, 512 people turned in things they picked up. among these are gold chains, wrist watches, bicycles, cameras, radios, jade articles, toys and money. eighty per cent of these have been returned to their owners who were located through the patient work and the assistance of people and departments concerned.

like other places in china, shumchun regards helping others and turning in whatever one has found to the lost and found department as a way of serving the people.

in february last year, a room attendant of a hotel for overseas chinese in shumchun found one thousand yuan left in the room he was cleaning. from the registry, the hotel people knew that the lodger had checked out about an hour ago. he was seen boarding a regular service bus for swatow. with the consent of his superior, the room attendant took a car to catch up with the bus. after 200 kilometres, the car overtook the bus at a county station and the owner was located. he was so touched that for a while he could not find words to express his gratitude. fellow passengers remarked: "how wonderful is our socialist motherland excl."

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Big Hydro-Electric Power Station Completed in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 24, 1975)

a new 150,000-kilowatt hydro-electric power station went into full operation on july 1 in anhwei province, east china. situated on the upper reaches of the chingyi river, a tributary of the yangtze, the station has three power generating units.

the chenchun power station serves to reinforce the east china power grid and makes for industrial and agricultural expansion in southern anhwei province. its dam, 75 metres high and 419 metres long, creates on the upper stream a reservoir with a storage capacity of 2,400 million cubic metres. in addition to power generation, the project helps lessen the threat of mountain torrents and facilitates irrigation, fish breeding and navigation.

construction of the station started in 1958 during the nation's big leap forward. work was suspended, however, in 1962 by those who followed liu shao-chi's revisionist line. construction resumed during the great proletarian cultural revolution with the approval of the central committee of the communist party. builders brimming with enthusiasm converged on the construction site from various parts of the country in the winter of 1968, determined to put up the station at the earliest

possible date to make up for the time lost. they worked in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

more than 60 major technical innovations were made by "three-in-one" groups of workers, cadres and technicians to accelerate the pace of construction and lower building costs. according to convention, steel tubes were inserted into concrete dams for cement cooling. a "three-in-one" group made bold experiments and replaced steel tubes with plastic ones. this innovation saved 150 tons of steel tubes. working with selfless devotion and in close cooperation, the builders completed the dam and installed two generating units on october 1, 1971.

the installation of the third generating unit was undertaken this year according to a state decision so as to make full use of the water resources and provide more electricity for local industry and agriculture. after studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the workers and cadres of the station looked upon their work as a contribution to the consolidation of this dictatorship. they worked day and night and fulfilled their task before the flood season set in.

PUMPING STATIONS

Major Water-Elevating Station Expanded in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 23, 1975)

the tengkou electric water-elevating station, the biggest in the inner mongolian autonomous region, has been expanded. since the enlarged project was put into operation on march 1 this year, it has been functioning well and has played a great role in the fight against a dry spell in spring and summer.

the tengkou water-elevating station on the bank of the yellow river east of the paotou city was built in early 1966. with a designed flow of 24 cubic metres per second, the station irrigated 26,700 hectares of farmland. in the deepening movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, local commune members and cadres of various nationalities eagerly wished to see the station enlarged and irrigated acreage increased.

with the support of government departments concerned, they started to expand the station in april last year.

a new water-elevating workshop was built, adding 36 cubic metres flow per second, and the existing trunk and sub-trunk canals totalling 130 kilometres were doubled in width. as a result, the irrigated acreage increased to 77,000 hectares.

AERIAL AFFORESTATION

Aerial Afforestation in West China Areas

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 23, 1975)

hsichang and liangshan areas in western szechwan province have planted over 330,000 hectares to trees since 1958, mostly from the air. pines sown in the early years have grown to ten metres tall, the tallest being 16 metres.

according to historical data, many of the mountains in these areas were covered with virgin forests. but before liberation they were denuded as a result of unscrupulous felling and wanton destruction by the kuomintang reactionaries. during the rainy season, mountain torrents would pour down the eroded gullies swiftly, causing losses of lives and property.

the communist party and the people's government acted promptly to remedy the situation after liberation. roads were built and large quantities of materials were shipped in to help the local people develop production. while the masses were organized for large-scale afforestation, forest technicians were sent in to study the climatic, soil and topographical conditions there in 1958. they first sowed yunnan pines on an experimental basis and succeeded. this was followed by aerial sowing over large tracts of land in the past 16 years.

these efforts have helped protect the watersheds, control soil erosion and ameliorate local climate. precipitation in the dry season (january to may) averaged only 54.2 mm. before 1958. it has exceeded 100 mm. since 1968. storms in the rainy season have become less frequent and severe. all this has contributed to a constant rise in grain output. local grain yield in recent years generally topped 3.75 tons per hectare, with many communes and brigades surpassing 7.5 tons.

the forests provide local people with enough timber and firewood. in one people's commune, over 95 percent of its members have moved into new houses. the state forest farms there also supply timber to other places.

GOOD HARVESTS

South China Reaps Good Early Rice Crop

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1975)

kiangsi province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in the southern part of china reaped record harvests of early rice this year. to do this, they had to overcome the effects of drought, excessive rainfall and other natural adversities. the new success follows last year's all-round rich harvests.

the climate in these areas this year was unfavourable for the growth of early rice. kiangsi suffered from low temperature and continuous rain, with some parts flooded or waterlogged, while kwangsi was affected by first drought and then excessive precipitation, and also by pests.

the rural cadres and commune members of both areas fought tenaciously against the natural difficulties. enormous numbers of people turned out to protect the dykes along the thousands of kilometres of lakeside around poyang lake in north kiangsi when the water rose quickly after heavy rainfall. and inside the dykes electric pumps went into action along with the people, young and old, using all available equipment to drain off the excessive water and transplant the rice seedlings. a great many counties in kiangsi achieved rich harvests this year, thanks to such concerted efforts. in kwangsi, mass campaigns to control insect pests were launched in good time.

perpetual and untiring efforts in building farmland improvement projects last winter and this spring contributed to the good early rice harvest. during the slack farming season, the peasant masses levelled land and built additional irrigation works. kwangsi region completed 15,600 water conservancy projects in the first half of this year, expanding irrigation on another 66,000 hectares and enlarging the early rice acreage. many hectares of dry land were turned into rice paddies, which gave a higher output.

to guide farm production, leading cadres at various levels in kwangsi and kiangsi joined the peasants in grasping revolution and promoting production. they chose to work where the natural difficulties were the greatest. for instance, at the hsilin county headquarters in kwangsi only one leading cadre was left in the office to handle routine work and the rest went to participate in collective productive labour and to guide production in grassroots units. all the communes and production brigades in the county brought in good harvests this year and the total output of early rice in this county was 15 per cent higher than last year.

WHEAT STRAINS

Central China Peasant Seed Breeder Cultivates Fine Wheat Strains

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 24, 1975)

some of the sixteen fine wheat strains cultivated by peasant seed breeder kung wen-sheng in his home county in central china's honan province have been popularized and well received by peasants in more than 20 provinces and regions throughout the country.

an ordinary peasant before liberation, he has evolved these strains since the founding of new china in 1949 and become a well-known wheat seed breeder.

now 64, kung wen-sheng was born in a poor peasant family and led a life on the verge of starvation in pre-liberation days, living on bran and wild vegetables half of the year. at that time he thought he would lead a better life if he could get high-yield wheat seeds. during wheat harvesting he would search for fine seeds. one day, the landlord, owner of his tenanted land, noticed him doing this, cursed him with gnashed teeth and forcibly took back the land from him. kung wen-sheng used to say: "in old china, when i tried to improve strains, i brought upon myself a more grave misfortune instead of earning a better livelihood."

emancipated after liberation, kung wen-sheng was determined to cultivate good wheat strains for the country and the people. in early post-liberation days wheat crops in neihsiang, his home county, were mixed in strain and bore small grains. they were easily lodged and had little resistance to adversities. the yield was ton per hectare. kung wen-sheng travelled all over the county to gather seeds recommended by local peasants, and cultivated them on experimental plots so as to develop good strains suitable to local conditions. from sowing to harvesting every year, even late at night in heavy downpour or at noon under scorching sun, he carefully observed changes in the growth of plants of different wheat strains. he took detailed notes, without overlooking differences in the tillering of different strains.

by means of artificial hybridization, he successfully cultivated a high-yield and lodge-resistant wheat strain with sturdy stalks and big grains which can stand natural difficulties. named neihsiang number five, this wheat strain brought in 4.725 tons per hectare over large acreage.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, he set himself the new task of cultivating better wheat strains. it is not good enough to have strains that produce

high yield only in areas with good irrigation facilities and sufficient fertilizer because such conditions are as yet absent in many other places, he said. he tried to evolve good strains that can thrive on poor soil in his native county as well as in honan province and other parts of the country. basing on the soil conditions and climatic features in western honan province and some other places of the country, he began in 1969 to crossbreed neihsiang number five with a fine wheat strain of north china. fairly good wheat grains grew on the hybridized crop the following year. kung wen-sheng and his comrades repeatedly experimented with these seeds on poor hilly land. they successfully bred a new wheat strain "neihsiang no. 171". this strain has been promptly popularized in fifteen provinces and autonomous regions in different parts of the country, including sinkiang, kansu, shensi, hopei, liaoning, shantung, anhwei and szechwan. in general, it produces a 20 per cent higher yield than local wheat strains.

when wheat crops are ripe every year, kung wen-sheng invites experienced peasants and middle school graduates working in the countryside to evaluate the good points and shortcomings of each wheat strain on his experimental plots. he unreservedly passes on his experience accumulated over the years to visitors, and visits outlying people's communes and their subdivisions frequently to spread the art of seed breeding. he has given lectures on his experience on many occasions at agricultural colleges and universities and other places.

the party and government have given kung wen-sheng warm support since he started the cultivation of good strains. county leadership called on him and encouraged him time and again. the government has provided him with experimental plots, fund and scientific instruments. agricultural scientific institutes have established close contacts with him, presented him with books and data and invited him to attend forums on many occasions in peking and chengchow, capital of honan province. peasants in his native county zealously carry out scientific experiments in cooperation with him.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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THIRD WORLD

Chinese Foreign Minister Greets Convocation of Lima Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today sent a congratulatory message to the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries which convenes in lima on august 25. the message reads:

the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries,

lima

on the occasion of the convocation of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, i wish to extend congratulations to the conference.

the current international situation is further developing in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. the third world countries and peoples, as the main force of the people of the world in opposing colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, are advancing in big strides in their just struggle to win or safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop their national economy and protect their national resources. the chinese government and people firmly stand on the side of the third world peoples and resolutely support the policy of independence, peace and neutrality pursued by non-aligned countries. we hope that this conference will make a positive contribution to the promotion of the unity of the third world, and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism. i wish success to the conference.

chiao kuan-hua,

minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

peking, august 24, 1975

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Hopei Football Team Leaves Afghanistan for Home

(NCNA-English Kabul, Aug. 24, 1975)

the chinese hopei football team with hsu shao-hua as leader left here for home by air yesterday after a friendly visit to afghanistan.

the chinese football team arrived in kabul on august 11. during its stay, the team played four friendly matches with afghan football players. their fine sportsmanship and technique have won the praise of spectators.

sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association, and abdul wahed etemadi, president of the afghan olympic federation, have given dinners respectively in honour of the chinese team.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Iceland Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with petur thorsteinsson, secretary-general of the foreign ministry of the republic of iceland.

the vice-minister gave a dinner in honour of secretary-general thorsteinsson, his wife and their party.

the iceland guests arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Feature: A Tour of Baghdad in July

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1975)

the correspondents of hsinhua news agency and the "people's daily" arrived in baghdad last month to attend the celebrations of the iraqi national day at the invitation of the iraqi ministries of foreign affairs and information. during the two-week visit, we shared the iraqi people's joy for the revolutionary festival and were encouraged by their fighting will against imperialism and their enthusiasm for national construction.

during the festival, the capital city of baghdad was gaily bedecked with coloured lights and flags and huge streamers were hung across main thoroughfares. on the evenings of july 14 and 17, celebrations took place at a number of squares in the capital. the rolling sound of arabic hand drums and pleasant melodies resounded in the night sky lasting till midnight.

we were accompanied by iraqi friends to visit a huge bas-relief at the liberation square in the centre of the city. this work of art consisting of three facades vividly depicts the vicissitude in iraq's modern history, records the iraqi people's burning indignation against the imperialists and the feudal monarchy and their welcome to the july revolution.

the iraqi government is stepping up the implementation of its construction plan (april 1 - december 31) with a total investment of 1,076 million dinars (approximately 3,000 million u.s. dollars), the biggest construction plan in iraq's history. under this plan, construction of deepwater ports, oil pipelines, factories, schools, research centres, irrigation projects and other projects started in baghdad and other cities in north and south iraq as well as in the rural areas on national day. following the victory of the july revolution, the iraqi government headed by president ahmed hassan al-bakr has adhered to a policy of nationalization of oil and together with other arab countries employed the oil weapon to hit hard at the zionists and their supporters. since nationalization, the country's oil output has increased one third and oil revenue risen annually, amounting to 6,000 million dollars by 1974. thus, oil resources which were plundered by foreign monopolists at will now become a powerful means to develop the national economy.

iraq is an important force in the struggle of the arab and third world countries against imperialism and colonialism. in the baghdad military museum, we saw

pictures and maps depicting iraqi troops in the 1973 october war, and arms captured from the zionist troops. when we were viewing the articles and hearing guides describing the battles, the scenes of iraqi soldiers fighting courageously on the golan heights shoulder to shoulder with armymen and people of other arab countries vividly appeared before our eyes.

iraq highly treasures its national independence and state sovereignty. two years ago, she closed a superpower's cultural centre here to oppose outside infiltration. during our stay, we realized that the most popular topic of conversation of iraqi people from all walks of life was their principled stand and firm determination in regard to the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty. as a leading journalist put it, iraq is independent and in her foreign relationship, she does not permit the maintaining of such relations as the weak versus the strong or vise versa. many iraqi friends stressed that the non-alignment policy of positive neutrality is one of the basic principles in iraq's foreign policy. in international relationship, she will not only adhere to this principle, but also enhance and safeguard it. an iraqi government official referred to the significance of building up military industry towards safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle. he said with profound understanding that because iraq and other arab countries can not manufacture arms, they have to buy elsewhere, and there is no guarantee for their defence capability and the meeting of their arms requirements. therefore, to build up their own arms industry is one of the main tasks facing iraq and other arab countries. these words were highly appreciated by many visitors from third world countries.

during our visit to iraq, we were warmly received by our iraqi friends wherever we went. we and our iraqi friends talked about the long, historical ties between the people of our two countries and the task of the common struggle we are facing today. they said that china is a friendly country and the chinese people are the friends of the iraqi and other arab people. the iraqi minister of information tarik aziz received us in his office and told us of the development of the friendly relations between the chinese and iraqi people. he also expounded the policy of the iraqi government and its leaders to further develop and deepen the friendly relations with china and sincerely entrusted us to convey this profound desire of the iraqi government and its leaders to the chinese government and people.

it is encouraging to see that iraq is advancing triumphantly on the road of developing the country independently. the iraqi people's friendly feelings for the chinese people are unforgettable.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets and Fetes Italian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, today met the italian revolutionary labourers delegation led by p. scavo, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist), and gave a dinner in their honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

during its sojourn in china, the delegation visited peking, harbin, taching, shenyang, shanghai, changsha and shaoshan. it will soon leave for home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Japanese Table Tennis Veteran Kimiyo Kurimoto and Her Husband

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1975)

vice-premier chen hsi-lien met and feted japanese table tennis veteran kimiyo kurimoto (nee matsuzaki) and her husband takao kurimoto here this evening and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and veteran table tennis players chiu chung-hui, yeh pei-chiung, wang chuan-yao, lin hui-ching, li fu-jung, cheng min-chih, li ho-nan, chou lan-sun and lin hsi-meng.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese TV Cameramen's Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 23, 1975)

a chinese t.v. cameramen's delegation headed by li che-fu, vice-director of the broadcasting bureau of the people's republic of china, arrived here by train yesterday for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the korean central broadcasting committee.

greeting the chinese delegation at the railway station were chong bong jun, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee; kim sok rae, vice-editor-in-chief of rodong sinmun; and kim yang son, vice-director of the korean central news agency.

the chinese delegation was feted by the korean central broadcasting committee yesterday evening.

Chinese Army Volleyball Team Winds Up Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 23, 1975)

the men's and women's volleyball team of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home today, after concluding its friendly visit to korea.

seeing the team off at the railway station were major general of the korean people's army li gi hwan and military attache of the chinese embassy tieh lei.

on august 17, li yong mu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army, received and had a cordial talk with wang yu-tai, leader, chiang chen-hung and tsao chi-yeh, deputy leaders, and members of the chinese team.

during its stay in korea, the chinese team paid tribute to mangyongdae, native home of president kim il sung, visited korean liberation war memorial hall and panmunjom, and had friendship matches and joint practices with the "february eight" men's and women's team of the korean people's army. as a result, friendship and unity between the players have been further strengthened and their skill improved.

tieh lei gave a reception yesterday evening for the visit of the chinese volleyball team. hwang chol san, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army attended the reception.

DPRK Vice President Passes Through Peking On Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1975)

kang ryang uk, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party passed through peking today on their way home after visiting other countries.

present at the airport to greet the korean comrades and see them off were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and deputy director of the department of asian affairs ho chang-ming, and deputy director of the protocol department fu shun-ho, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

vice-minister han nien-lung gave a dinner in honour of the korean comrades at the airport.

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Visits Wonsan, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 24, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe, accompanied by korean vice-minister of culture and art chang chol, returned here today after its one-week performance tour of wonsan.

while in wonsan, the chinese troupe gave four performances to an audience of 33,000.
on the afternoon of august 20, the troupe performed at the open-air theatre of songdowon, a scenic spot on the east coast, to the warm welcome of the working people in the city.

on the same evening, the chinese troupe gave its last performance in the city which was attended by chief

secretary of the kangwon provincial committee of the workers' party of korea hong si hak and other leading members of the province and city.

on the evening of august 17, the kangwon provincial administrative committee feted the chinese guests.

on august 19, the chinese artistes visited "pueblo", a u.s. armed spy ship captured by the valiant navy fighters of the korean people's army. welcoming the chinese guests was hero of the republic kim hyon gi among other fighters who captured the spy ship in january 1968. they cordially talked about the brotherly friendship and militant unity between the two peoples.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Third Asian Shooting Championships Close in Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1975)

the third asian shooting championships closed ceremonially in kuala lumpur yesterday after a six-day keen and friendly competition, according to reports from kuala kumpur.

china won thirteen champions, japan seven, the democratic people's republic of korea six and malaysia four. 16 asian records were bettered at the championships.

during the competition, marksmen from 12 asian countries and regions made great efforts to strengthen solidarity, promote friendship, exchange experience and raise the skill of shooting. many old and new friends, in and outside the shooting range, expressed the common desire in different languages: "we came here to make friendship, learn from each other and raise our skill together." good sportsmanship and a new level of shooting were demonstrated in the competition. the malaysian government and people as well as the malaysian shooting association supported the championships in all respects.

the chinese marksmen took part in the asian shooting championships for the first time. in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second", they exchanged experience and established friendship with shooters from other asian countries and regions. the chinese shooters bettered seven asian records and became the over-all champion of the competition.

taking part in the asian shooting championships for the first time, the korean shooters achieved good results. li ho jun, gold medal winner at the 1972 olympic games, won six gold medals leaving a deep impression on the spectators.

marksmen from japan, malaysia and thailand performed well too.

in the last three days of the competition, china won tne men's team centre fire pistol shooting with 2,317 points and japan was placed second. japan's makoto shiraishi won the individual centre fire pistol event with 582 points.

the chinese team won the men's smallbore rifle prone team event with 2,349 points. the d.p.r.k. and thailand were placed second and third. ke wei-lieh of china won the individual smallbore rifle prone event with 593 points. in the free smallbore rifle 3-position team event, the d.p.r.k. was placed first, while china and japan came second and third.

in yesterday's competition, the d.p.r.k. won the men's smallbore standard rifle team event with 2,248 points and china was placed second with 2,221 points. both of them bettered the asian record. japan came third with 2,211 points. leng kuei-ying of china won the women's individual smallbore standard rifle event with 567 points. in the women's smallbore standard rifle team event, china came first with 1,692 points while thailand and japan came second and third.

at the closing ceremony yesterday, president of the asian shooting confederation tan siew sin delivered a speech and handed over the pennant of the confederation to representative of hongkong o.r. sadick. according to a resolution adopted at the fifth congress of the confederation on august 17, the next asian shooting championships will be held in hongkong in 1979.

the chinese shooters left kuala lumpur for singapore this morning.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Foreign Minister on 25th Anniversary of Sweden-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 22, 1975)

swedish foreign minister sven andersson has praised the development of the relations between sweden and china over the past 25 years.

he expressed gratification when commenting on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between sweden and china in a talk with christer leopold, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, and torbjoern wikland, editor of "kina rapport", journal of the association. the talk was carried in the no. 5 issue of the journal.

the swedish foreign minister said that over the past 25 years, the friendly links between sweden and china had been strengthened in many fields. particularly since the beginning of the 1970s, contacts between the two countries had been frequent. the swedish ministers of industry, commerce and agriculture as well as a former foreign minister had visited china one after another; and the chinese government trade delegation had paid a visit to sweden. all these visits, he said, were significant events.

he added that many swedish people distinguished in cultural, arts, sports, journalistic and military circles had visited china. streams of visitors increasing at a quickening pace, rapidly growing trade and increasing interest in china's culture and history are all the outcome of the above-mentioned expanding contacts.

he also said that the swedish people are deeply impressed by the achievements scored by china in the past 20-odd years especially by her success in improving her people's living standards and building a more prosperous society.

speaking of the relations between the two countries in the future, the foreign minister said, "i firmly believe that the relations will develop as vigorously as in the past 25 years."

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Morocco Delimitates Territorial Waters, Exclusive Fishing Zone

(NCNA-English Rabat, Aug. 23, 1975)

the moroccan government has delimitated her territorial waters of 12 nautical miles and the geographic coordinates of her exclusive fishing zone of 70 nautical miles, in order to safeguard national maritime resources.

according to a recent decree, moroccan territorial waters and exclusive fishing zone off her atlantic coast (from north to south), off her mediterranean coast (from west to east) and in the gibraltar strait are concretely demarcated.

the decree expounds the moroccan king's decree proclaimed on march 2, 1973, which fixed the width of her territorial waters at 12 nautical miles and that of the exclusive fishing zone at 70 nautical miles.

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COMMENTS ON "WATER MARGIN"

To Our Readers

- announcing the publication of the first issue of the special column on literature

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 23, 1975)

This book, Water Margin, is a very good lesson by negative example publicizing and extolling capitulationism. The use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze and comment on this book, to educate the masses of the people to know what is called the capitulationist faction, and to draw a clear dividing line between the revolutionary faction and the capitulationist faction is of tremendous significance to the study of theory, toward combating and guarding against revisionism, and in firmly carrying on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The publication of a commentary on the Water Margin in the first issue of the special column called "Literature" is designed to expound that the purpose of this column is to promote Marxist literary commentaries, to criticize and repudiate revisionism and all reactionary thoughts on literature and art, to adhere to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, to promote prosperity in the creation of socialist literature and art, and to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to develop Marxist literary commentaries and make extensive analysis and discussion of novels, poems, prose works, plays and all other forms of literary creation, it is imperative to adhere to the correct criteria in literary and art criticism. The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "In literary and art criticism there are two criteria, the political and the artistic." "Each class in every class society has its own political and artistic criteria. But all classes in all class societies invariably put the political criterion first and the artistic criterion second." "What we demand is the unity of politics and art, the unity of content and form, the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection

of artistic form." These teachings of Chairman Mao's are our criteria in the development of comments on literature.

In commenting on works of literature and art of ancient times and other countries, we must see what is their attitude toward the people and whether they are of progressive significance in history, and hence respectively adopt different attitudes and strive to make "the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," and "weed out the old to let the new emerge."

According to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" formulated by Chairman Mao, this column will comment on and discuss questions bearing on the development of creation and the study of classic literature in the sphere of literature.

The special column of "Literature" will be published every fortnight for the time being, but additional issues will be published when necessary. We welcome contributions and suggestions from the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and professional writers so that we can fight together to occupy this battlefront for commenting on literature with Marxism.

* * *

"Water Margin" Is a Lesson by Negative Example for Publicizing and Extolling Capitulationism

by

Liu Chen-hsiang (刘祯祥) and Nieh Ching-hua (聂敬华)
of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 23, 1975)

Since its publication in the Ming Dynasty, the classic novel Water Margin which takes the peasant uprising led by Sung Chiang in the last years of Northern Sung as the historical background has been in circulation for several hundred years to date. For a long time, the wide circulation of this novel has all along made its great influence felt in China. How to correctly analyze and comment on the Water Margin is an important problem in the study of classic literature and is also a major question bearing on "the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture."

Viewed with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, this book Water Margin is a novel that sings the praises of capitulationism. It pays attention to publicizing how an insurgent force of the peasants capitulated to its sworn enemy, the emperor.

Capitulationism is the main line that runs through the whole of the Water Margin. Through embellishing and eulogizing Sung Chiang who carries out the capitulationist line, it has provided us with a typical example in art of the capitulationist faction. It describes the acceptance of amnesty as the sole way out for the peasant insurgents and reveals to us by negative example the ignominious end of capitulationism. After reading this book, we can draw useful lessons from it by clearly seeing what is the capitulationist faction, what is the capitulationist line and how this line has given up the fruits of revolution and brought complete failure to the revolution. It is precisely in this sense that the Water Margin is a very good lesson by negative example.

The capitulationism publicized by the Water Margin is first revealed on the fundamental question that there is only opposition to corrupt officials but no opposition to the emperor. The majority of the capitulationist faction headed by Sung Chiang are medium and small landlords and frustrated officials who have sneaked into the insurgent forces of the peasants, and there are even big landlords such as Lu Chün-i. Their struggle against the ruling clique of leading bureaucrats represented by Kao Ch'iu is the struggle of one faction against another within the landlord class, the struggle between those "out of power" and those "in power," the struggle between the "hungry" dogs and the "well-fed" dogs. Starting from the fundamental interests of the landlord class, both sides have to uphold the feudal system of exploitation headed by the emperor. The contradiction lies only on the question of who should hold the reins of government to exercise feudal rule. With the Confucianist concept of loyalty to the sovereign as the creed, they hold that the emperor is always an "enlightened ruler" and the divine one to depend upon for "raising their wives and sons

to the nobility" and "having their names recorded in history," and that it is only due to the corrupt officials in power that they have "not come to fame and success." Provided they draw on the strength of the insurgent peasants to oppose the corrupt officials, they can climb to the treasured seat of the ruler and fulfill the "soaring ambition" of "assisting the state to bring peace to the people." Therefore, they have to make use of the peasant uprisings to oppose the corrupt officials and clear away the obstacles to their success, and they also have to restrict the peasant war within the framework of opposing only the corrupt officials without opposing the emperor. Li K'uei's call for "carrying the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from that bird" so that the leader of the insurgent forces of the peasants could become emperor has again and again been suppressed by the capitulationist faction headed by Sung Chiang. The many wars they have carried out are all limited to hitting at the bureaucratic ruling clique represented by Kao Ch'iu without daring to touch the "Taoist Emperor" at all. This is entirely in departure from the fundamental goal of a peasant revolution.

Starting from opposing only the corrupt officials but not the emperor, they are bound to take the capitulationist road of contesting for amnesty by the imperial court. As Sung Chiang sees it, his not opposing the emperor is precisely for contesting for amnesty. Without contesting for amnesty, he cannot "attain high ranks" and "append himself to the imperial court." "In order to become an official, one should practice murder and arson and wait for amnesty." This common saying has vividly portrayed the repulsive essence of the Sung Chiang type of capitulationists.

As early as the time of his bidding farewell to Wu Sung who was on his way to join the Erhlung Mountain rebels, Sung Chiang repeatedly enjoined and urged the latter saying, "If amnesty is granted by the imperial court, you could persuade Lu Chih-shen and Yang Chih to surrender." After he joined the Liangshan rebels, he again took the trouble to declare, "We have come to this body of water only for temporary shelter and to await the pardon and amnesty of the imperial court." He endlessly publicized amnesty in this way because he wanted to create public opinion and form a force in support of amnesty among the insurgent forces of the peasants.

The change of Ch'ao Kai's "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" into the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" was an important measure used by Sung Chiang to replace the revolutionary line of the peasant armed forces with the capitulationist line of contesting for amnesty. "Assembly for justice" actually embodied the meaning of mutual assistance and unity as one to resist oppression. The resistance and struggle of many peasant uprisings in history were organized and initiated in the form of "assembly for justice." The fact that the conference chamber of the Liangshan rebels was called the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" had reflected to a certain degree the revolutionary line of the peasants' armed forces. Because Sung Chiang had won the confidence of the peasants' armed forces with hypocritical tactics, after Ch'ao Kai was sacrificed, he became the No. 1. He hurriedly stepped into the shoes of Confucius for "the rectification of names," and changed "assembly for justice" into "loyalty and justice." This change had put "loyalty" before "justice" and subordinated "justice" to "loyalty,"

thus completely castrating the original meaning of "justice" and thoroughly tampering with the revolutionary line of the peasants' armed forces.

In our tongue today, this means the practice of revisionism. By displaying the two characters of "loyalty and justice" in the conference chamber of the Liangshan rebels, "implementation of justice for heaven" is also changed into implementation of justice for the emperor. In this way, Sung Chiang has not only legitimately carried out a capitulationist line within the peasants' armed forces but also openly flown a white flag to the Sung Dynasty to show that he has no intention of opposing the emperor and is waiting for amnesty.

After Sung Chiang usurped leadership in the peasants' armed forces and brought the capitulationist line to a dominant position, he carried out many maneuvers to work for the realization of amnesty. First, he fought several major battles to extend his influence and strengthen his forces so as to accumulate capital in his contest for amnesty. Following this, he availed himself of the opportunity of the "chrysanthemum meeting" to sing the capitulationist tune, "I'll not be satisfied until the emperor has seen fit to issue at an early date an imperial decree to grant us amnesty." He also used the means of threatening to behead Li K'uei to hit at the revolutionary forces that were unwilling to capitulate among the peasants' armed forces so as to further force the others into accepting his capitulationist line. He even sought to attain his end by hook or by crook, and personally went to the back door of courtesan Li Shih-shih in the Eastern Capital to get hold of, "through the pillows," "a proclamation of amnesty" from the hands of that romantic emperor.

Later, when the imperial court sent a high official named Ch'en to the rebels with an imperial order of amnesty, and he was twice rejected by Li K'uei and others, Sung Chiang was so brazen-faced as to counsel the enemy of the peasants' armed forces to use "a few words of comfort" from the emperor to hoodwink the peasants' armed forces into laying down their arms for capitulation. By that time, Sung Chiang had successfully betrayed the peasant insurgents and his capitulationist features had also been thoroughly bared. "The capitulationists have not the support of the masses." Among the peasants' armed forces at Liangshan, "between three and five thousand people promptly deserted him," and only "between five and seven hundred men" surrendered together with Sung Chiang.

After his surrender, Sung Chiang went to attack Fang La. This was the continuation and inevitable development of his betrayal of the peasant uprisings. For the sake of his own promotion, he not only suppressed a number of times the motions put forward by Li K'uei and others who called for making preparations to go back to Liangshan once again, but also asked of his own accord for permission to play the role of hangman in suppressing the peasant uprising led by Fang La. In this course of battle, he dropped the past practice of extending lenient treatment to the captured government officials, and ruthlessly massacred the captured leaders of the insurgent forces of the peasants. "The day Sung Chiang was rewarded and promoted was also the time Fang La was tortured and hacked to death." Sung Chiang's high reward and high office were bought with the blood of many insurgent fighters of the peasants.

However, people who betrayed the revolution never would come to a good end. At the time Sung Chiang was riding on the crest of his success, complacent and confident, those in power, for the sake of preventing and eliminating possible harmful consequences, sent him poisoned wine "bestowed by the emperor." Under such circumstances, for the purpose of preventing Li K'uei from rebelling again and ruining his "reputation for loyalty and justice," he tricked Li K'uei into coming to his place and personally poisoned to death his own "sworn brother." What an ugly and repulsive look of the renegade!

Lu Hsün, the commanding general of the Chinese cultural revolution, had profoundly pointed out, "The volume of the Water Margin clearly points out that because he was not opposed to the emperor, when the grand army came, he accepted the amnesty and attacked other bandits for the state--the bandits that did not 'implement justice for heaven.' He was in the final analysis a vassal." From not opposing the emperor to accepting the amnesty and again to suppressing the revolutionary insurgent forces of the peasants, this was a well-integrated and out-and-out capitulationist line. Sung Chiang who carried out this capitulationist line was precisely a loyal vassal to the feudal ruling class.

The most important reason of the failure of the peasant uprising at Liangshan was that such a careerist and conspirator of the landlord class as Sung Chiang had been allowed to usurp leadership in this insurgent force of the peasants, and carry out a capitulationist line of betrayal to the peasant uprising. This absolutely did not mean that there were no good people in this insurgent force of the peasants. There were good people like Li K'uei, Wu Yung and the three Yüans. They represented the interests and aspirations of the peasantry, firmly stood for revolution and were unwilling to surrender. They bitterly hated the corrupt officials, the despots, the government officials and the government army, and even the emperor of Sung and those "birds" that oppressed the people. To varying extents, they had repeatedly offered resistance to and waged struggle against Sung Chiang and his capitulationist line.

However, due to the class prejudices of the author of the Water Margin, he had done everything to disparage and distort these insurgent peasants. Look, when Li K'uei incurred the wrath of Sung Chiang because of his opposition to amnesty and the latter ordered that he be beheaded, he not only gave up his resistance but also said obsequiously, "As you are my elder brother, I harbor no resentment or hatred if I am hacked to death or killed." In what way had he any resemblance to an insurgent peasant with the spirit to offer strong resistance? What was more malicious was that the author had also described Li K'uei as actually swinging his hatchet to chop down the insurgents under Fang La and willingly playing the role of the hangman to massacre his own class brothers after he was granted amnesty.

In short, some heroes among the peasant insurgents in the Water Margin have been disproportionately vilified by its author. In the end, under the pen of the author, they have all lost that sort of resistance unique to the insurgent peasants and docilely followed Sung Chiang, the careerist

responsible for the betrayal of the peasant revolution, to lead the life of vassals to the emperor. This has fully exposed the reactionary nature of the class stand of the author.

Chairman Mao points out, "All culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." The Water Margin is a volume of literary work put out to meet the political needs of the feudal landlord class for stamping out the ever-growing peasant uprisings since the Ming Dynasty. It publicizes and extols class capitulation and a complete set of feudal ideas such as loyalty to the sovereign, filial piety, etc. However, after liberation, some research workers on classic literature have, when commenting on this book Water Margin, departed from the basic viewpoint of Marxism and run counter to Lu Hsün's relevant expositions to embellish and even eulogize Sung Chiang's capitulationist line affirmed by the Water Margin. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, although some commentaries have criticized and repudiated the Water Margin, they have not laid hold of the vital issues to analyze it from its essence. We hold that the use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to comment on and discuss the Water Margin, and to criticize and repudiate the viewpoint based on the theory of class reconciliation in the study of the Water Margin is of paramount significance to the study of classic literature, to making comments on literature, to literary and art work as a whole, to the use of Marxism to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure, to combating and guarding against revisionism and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

"Chamber of Assembly for Justice" and "Hall of Loyalty and Justice"

by

the workers' literary art commentary unit of the Peking Automobile Manufactory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 23, 1975)

There was in Liangshanpo a "chamber of assembly for justice" which was later renamed the "hall of loyalty and justice." This was the first "important event" after Ch'ao Kai was sacrificed and Sung Chiang came into power. It is described as an "important event" because although "assembly for justice" and "loyalty and justice" are different only in one word, they represent two distinctly different lines.

Sung Chiang was a representative of the landlord class that had wormed his way into the insurgent forces of the peasants. He was fundamentally opposed to "assembly for justice" and was for "loyalty and justice." After he was driven into joining the Liangshan rebels, although "he roamed among rivers and lakes he kept the imperial city of Wei in mind." He constantly confessed his sins and never put amnesty off his mind. He even openly declared, "I am for amnesty. I want to give up evil and return to virtue as a statesman."

"No sooner he wielded power, he issued orders." After Sung Chiang came into power, the first order he gave was to change the "chamber of assembly for justice" which he resented into the "hall of loyalty and justice" which he aspired. This was an action taken by Sung Chiang to show his desire for "giving up evil and returning to virtue." As Sung Chiang saw it, "assembly for justice" and rebellion were "evil," while "loyalty and justice" and surrender were "virtuous." The change of one word had thoroughly bared the repulsive look of this capitulationist.

Apart from this, although the word "justice" in "assembly for justice" and "loyalty and justice" is the same, it carries an absolutely different meaning in each case. The former is for serving resistance against feudal rule, while the latter is for defending and serving the feudal emperor. In the book Water Margin, Sung Chiang is well known for "justice." He is described as "standing for justice" and "righteous," and even his nicknames are also known by "calling for and defending justice" and "the dark third son of filial piety and justice." But Sung Chiang's "justice" has never gone beyond the framework of "loyalty" at the crucial moment. The 71st chapter of the Water Margin of the 100 chapters version describes Sung Chiang of writing a verse as a capitulationist and turncoat at the "chrysanthemum meeting" on the 9th day of the 9th month. Toward the end of this verse he says, "I'll not be satisfied until the emperor has seen fit to issue at an early date an imperial decree to grant us amnesty." This promptly incurred the strong opposition of Li K'uei and others. At that time, Sung Chiang was so cross that he wanted to kill Li K'uei. This showed that provided Li K'uei was disloyal to the emperor,

Sung Chiang would be unjust to Li K'uei. This is the best footnote to the "loyalty and justice" advertised by Sung Chiang.

The Water Margin introduces Sung Chiang as one "well versed in drawing up indictments and other legal documents and proficient in the ways of officials." This is true in every respect. Those who are skeptical about this are requested to take a look at how he changed Liangshanpo's line of revolutionary rebellion into the capitulationist line by just changing the word "assembly" into the word "loyalty." How proficient Sung Chiang was in the "ways of officials" for defending the emperor and opposing the people and how well versed he was in "drawing up indictments and other legal documents"!

* * *

A Brief Introduction to Comments on Water Margin in Recent Years

by

Hsiao Li (曉黎)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 23, 1975)

Since 1973 there have been successively published or made public in different places some works and articles commenting on and discussing the Water Margin, but there are not many of them. Most articles have negated the image of Sung Chiang in the novel, but only a few have adopted a clear-cut attitude in negating the Water Margin as a whole.

The comments and discussions are mainly centered on three questions.

I. What Kind of Book Is the "Water Margin"?

The first kind of view holds that the Water Margin only opposes the corrupt officials without opposing the emperor, vilifies Li K'uei, negates the line represented by Li K'uei, totally affirms Sung Chiang, and publicizes and extols the road of amnesty and capitulation. It is therefore not a good book and should be criticized and repudiated.

The second kind of view holds that the Water Margin is a textbook on peasant uprisings. This is because it has revealed that "it was government oppression that led to the rebellion of the people" and that "the chaos was stirred up by the higher level." It has positively portrayed and eulogized the peasant uprisings and has for the first time revealed on a large scale the towering image of the oppressed people in the sphere of literature and art. Because it was widely circulated among the insurgent armed forces of the peasants in the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, it had played a positive role.

The third kind of view holds that as the Water Margin has eulogized the anti-feudal actions of the peasant uprisings and has also publicized and extolled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius through the image of Sung Chiang, it is rather complicated.

There are also individual articles that hold that the Water Margin is a novel reflecting the interests of the townspeople. As it has pounded against feudal ideology and is also aimed at amnesty, it cannot be totally affirmed, nor can it be totally negated.

II. What Kind of Figure Is Sung Chiang in "Water Margin"?

The first kind of view, or the viewpoint of the majority of articles, holds that the Sung Chiang in Water Margin is different from the Sung Chiang in history in that he is a disciple of the Confucian school, the Judas of peasant uprisings, and a loyal lackey of the feudal rulers. These articles have analyzed the figure from different angles. Some say that although there are contradictions between Sung Chiang and the big landlords and big bureaucrats,

their fundamental interests are identical and their contradictions have never gone beyond the framework of struggle within the ruling class. Some say that his going to join the Liangshan rebels is for fishing for capital for bargaining with the feudal rulers. After he has gone to Liangshan, he has usurped leadership and pushed a capitulationist line. Some say that Sung Chiang ideologically publicizes and extols the "mandate of heaven" and "loyalty to the sovereign." Politically he has changed the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" into the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" and advocates that "rebellion is a crime." Organizationally, he gives important appointments to figures of the upper strata of the landlord class and edges out the revolutionary peasants. Finally, at a time the uprising is victorious, he takes the initiative to capitulate and suppresses the insurgent armed forces under Fang La. His hands are dripping with the blood of the people.

The second kind of view holds that Sung Chiang is a positive character, principally on the ground that after he has gone to Liangshan, he has struck blows at the feudal forces, extended the influence of the revolution, promoted unity within the insurgent armed forces and won support because of his organizational and military prowess. Although he tends to make compromise and waver and has brought the ideas of loyalty to the sovereign and amnesty into the revolutionary camp, he nonetheless still bears the image of a leader of peasant uprisings.

The third kind of view holds that Sung Chiang is full of profound contradictions in outlook and personality. He is sympathetic to the people and hates the corrupt officials, but he also embraces strong feudal orthodox thinking and the idea of loyalty to the sovereign. He is an important factor responsible for the development and prosperity of the peasant insurrection at Liangshan and is also an important factor responsible for the degeneration of the insurgent armed forces.

III. What Has Brought About the End of Acceptance of "Amnesty" to the "Water Margin"?

The first kind of view holds that this is brought about by the class limitations of the author of the Water Margin himself. Not many articles hold this viewpoint, but there are three kinds of concrete expositions.

(1) The view that the ending of the novel in "amnesty" is entirely the manifestation of the class limitations of the author himself. Some articles say that while the peasants of the feudal society have this or that kind of limitations, there is not this limitation of compromise and capitulation. The revolutionary nature is the most important essence of the peasantry, and there has never been any peasant uprising with contesting for amnesty as its aim. It is only due to the class limitations of the author himself that the line of resistance of Li K'uei and others has not been given the dominant position at Liangshan. Some articles hold that the negation of the revolutionary line represented by Li K'uei and the publicity and extolment of the road of capitulation are dictated by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the idea of "loyalty and justice" in the world outlook of the author.

(2) The view that because the author of the Water Margin lived in an era marked by acute national contradictions, he wanted to mold Sung Chiang into a hero who dared to oppose the corrupt officials and also could resist foreign aggression. Consequently, he has adopted an erroneous attitude toward Sung Chiang's capitulationist line and made the novel end in "amnesty."

(3) The view that the author of the Water Margin is contradictory in thinking, and while he is sympathetic he also does not entirely endorse Sung Chiang's acceptance of "amnesty." Therefore, the heydays of the insurgent armed forces are described as awe-inspiring and virile, but the days after "amnesty" is portrayed with a melancholy tune.

The second kind of view holds that this is brought about by the class and historical limitations of the peasant uprisings themselves. A greater number of articles hold this viewpoint, and there are two kinds of concrete expositions.

(1) The view that in feudal society, the status of life of the peasants has determined that they cannot put forward a system more advanced than the feudal system, nor can they completely break away from the idea of loyalty to the sovereign under the baneful influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Therefore, Li K'uei and others have no clearcut political program, but Sung Chiang's line has a broad ideological foundation. Furthermore, Li K'uei and others are often fettered by feudal "righteousness," and they hence make concessions to the capitulationist line.

(2) The view that Li K'uei's call for "carrying the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from that bird" shows that this political objective of opposing the feudal emperor is clear to the fighters among the insurgent armed forces. Their program is to thoroughly smash the state apparatus of feudal rule and to establish the state power of the peasants' insurgent armed forces. However, due to the baneful influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and feudal "righteousness," they cannot completely see through the false appearance of Sung Chiang, and at the crucial moment of the two-line struggle, they attach greater importance to people than the line. Due to their historical limitations, they cannot develop the spirit of going against the tide like the proletariat and make a radical rupture with the erroneous line.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Learn Theory Well To Raise Awareness and Carry the Revolution in Education Through to the End

by

the Worker-PLA Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team
stationed at Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1975)

It has been seven years since we of the capital worker-PLA Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team marched into Tsinghua University in response to the great leader Chairman Mao's call that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." In the course of studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, as we recall the course of combat in the past seven years, we have more profoundly come to understand that Chairman Mao's instruction, "The worker's propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools," is a strategic measure for realizing the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the battlefront of education. In order to accomplish the historical task of occupying and transforming the battlefront of education with Marxism, the working class must, in the course of transforming the objective world, exercise a tight grip on the transformation of their subjective world and "constantly heighten their own political awareness in the course of struggle."

For seven years, under the leadership of the Party, we have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, united the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers, deepened the proletarian revolution in education, persevered in criticizing the bourgeoisie, revisionism and Lin Piao and Confucius, and consolidated and developed the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, thus bringing profound changes in the outlook of Tsinghua University. Presently, the exercise of leadership by the working class in the school and the direct participation of the workers in the school and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in society in the management of education have greatly strengthened the forces of the proletariat in the school and smashed the dominant position of the bourgeois intellectuals in the country. In compliance with Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," the schools have enrolled students from among workers and peasants with practical experiences. This is a great reform on the battlefront of education, and has created important conditions for the cultivation of laborers with socialist consciousness and culture.

In school, the students take class struggle as their major course. While their main task is to study, they also learn other things. Through part-work and part-study, they practice studying while working. Developed morally, intellectually and physically and growing strong along the red-and-expert road, they have changed the state of the old schools which were for bringing up the bourgeois spiritual aristocracy. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers actively take part in the practice of the three

major revolutionary movements and by striving to go hand in hand with the workers, peasants and soldiers and transform their world outlook, have made contributions to the revolution in education, and are in the course of changing the past state of "three separations." Guided by the educational policy of the Party, there have already been great changes in the situation marked by separation of the old schools from the three major revolutionary movements. "Schools are run with open doors, and factories and schools are linked together with schools running factories and factories operating special courses." The new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production has been established, and new developments are constantly made in the direction of "the school as the factory and the factory as the school."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive," we have run schools of diverse forms and there are not only ordinary classes but also classes for advanced studies. Moreover, we also actively participate in work of "July 21" colleges run by factories, and vigorously develop various kinds of short-term training classes, spare-time colleges, correspondence education and forums on science and technology. We have also founded branch schools in the countryside in order to change the monopoly of scientific techniques by a few people, give impetus to turning the working people into intellectuals, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in training personnel for socialist revolution and construction. We are in the course of deepening the reform of the old educational system, and policies and methods of teaching and gradually establishing the guidance of new courses with Marxist dialectical materialism. All these are favorable to the restriction of bourgeois rights, the gradual narrowing down of the three major differences, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They all are the results of the repeated struggles of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and of Marxism against revisionism.

However, compared with the historical task of the working class, the victories we have gained represent but the first step taken in the Long March. From now on, the road will be longer and the task will be more formidable. The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that the socialist society is "in every aspect, economically, morally, and intellectually still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges," and there are still the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. The battlefield of education in particular has all along been monopolized by the exploiting classes and their children and in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, it had been dominated by the revisionist line in education. Although the great proletarian cultural revolution has basically changed the phenomenon of schools dominated by bourgeois intellectuals, the exploiting classes have not given up hope for restoration. Bourgeois rights have not been completely wiped out and there is still a broad market for the thought of the exploiting classes on education and the old force of habit. The world outlook of the majority of the intellectuals is basically in the bourgeois state, and a fairly long period is needed before it can be changed. The reactionary ideology and culture of imperialism and social imperialism still would continue to encroach upon the minds of

people through certain channels. These conditions show that on the battlefront of education, the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and two world outlooks is still long, complicated and sometimes even acute, and that revisionism is still the major danger at present.

At the same time, it should also be noted that class struggle and the two-line struggle would likewise be reflected in the ranks of the working class, that we are contaminated with the "mire" of the old world to different extents, that in our minds there is a greater or smaller number of non-proletarian ideas, and that the "traces" of the old society as the eight-grade wage system, commodity system, and exchange by means of money are bound to affect us. In particular, after coming to the school from the factory or the army unit, some of our comrades are charged with leadership work at various levels, and with the environment and status changed, it is easier for us to be corrupted by the bourgeois "fragrant wind" or poisonous air. If we do not understand the characteristics and law of class struggle in the realm of the superstructure, lower our guard and become slack in ideological remolding, we would lose our bearings in the complicated struggle, lose our fighting power against revisionism, deviate from the line of the Party and change the orientation of the revolution in education.

Chairman Mao has profoundly pointed out in his important instruction on the question of the theory that "both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs, there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." We must firmly bear this point in mind and take precautions against it. We must consciously transform our subjective world, constantly heighten our political awareness and learn to lead work in the school.

What is most important in the constant heightening of political awareness in the course of struggle is to clearly understand the question of exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of linking theory with practice. For years, under the centralized leadership of the Party, we have strived to adhere to the Marxist ideological principle of "unity of theory and reality" consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. As we read and study seriously, we go deep into reality, conduct investigations and studies, and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to clearly understand the history and present state of struggles in the school. We carefully study the characteristics and laws of struggle, clearly understand the soil and conditions that engender revisionism on the battlefront of education, lay hold of some important problems in the repeated contest of strength in the revolution in education, correctly distinguish and handle the two types of contradictions of different nature, and adopt different strategies and methods to incessantly wage struggle. For example, should we constantly strengthen the leadership of the working class or go on to allow the bourgeois intellectuals to dominate the school? Should the school be transformed into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat or be allowed to remain what is called "a place purely for imparting knowledge"? Should we implement <u>in toto</u> Chairman Mao's call for training workers with social consciousness and culture, or put "intellectual culture above all else," and bring up the spiritual aristocracy of the

bourgeoisie? Should we implement in toto the policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals or take the opposite course? Should we persevere in "the need to carry out revolution in education" or uphold the old teaching tradition and repress the revolutionary new things? And so on and so forth. The essence of the struggle is in the final analysis a question of the exercise of dictatorship by the proletariat or the bourgeoisie.

We realize that only after all problems of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the aspects of theory and practice have been clearly understood could we fundamentally define the orientation of continued revolution, and know how to wage struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat; could we profoundly comprehend and resolutely implement the strategic plans of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for each period, clearly understand what we should do and how, and really do things as instructed by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee without wavering in the least no matter what sort of interference or sabotage is encountered.

In order to constantly heighten our political awareness in the course of struggle, we must be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, humbly learn from the broad masses, listen to the opinions of the broad masses and accept the supervision of the broad masses. This requires us to consciously abolish the idea of bourgeois rights and resist the bourgeois style of life. Since we are in the leading position, we can never stay aloof and put on bureaucratic airs. There are people who can only criticize others but are not able to dissect themselves, have ears only for flattering words but not unpleasant ones, and look upon themselves as the bottom of the tiger that could not be touched. All these are reflections of the idea of bourgeois rights and the behavior of the bourgeois style of life. In particular, we should see that the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers of the schools have greater faith in the members of the propaganda team. Under such circumstances, we must consciously put ourselves under the supervision of the broad masses, and the propaganda team members who shoulder major leadership work should in particular take this course. For years, under the leadership of the Party, we constantly educated the propaganda team members to combat arrogance and complacency and called on them to constantly go into the midst of the masses to dissect themselves, and take the initiative in soliciting criticism and assistance from the masses. This is very essential for accelerating our own revolutionization and is one of the most convincing measures for the re-education of the intellectuals. Together with the cadres of the school, we persist in staying at selected spots and taking part in labor in an effort to preserve the political colors of the working class.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The leading role of the proletariat is realized through the leadership of the Communist Party." This is an important principle of Marxism. On the battlefront of education with abundant intellectuals, under the centralized leadership of the Party, there must be the propaganda team to "mix in sand." This is the need of the objective struggle and it has greatly strengthened the leadership

of the Party in the school. At the same time, practice shows that only under the centralized leadership of the Party could the propaganda team correctly and effectively play its political role, otherwise it would take the wrong direction. For years, we have constantly strengthened education in the concepts of the Party among the propaganda team members, adhered to the three basic principles, namely, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," implemented the Party's system of democratic centralism, strictly adhered to Party discipline, exemplarily carried out the decisions of the Party organizations, and consciously upheld and strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party. The leading bodies at various levels in the Party and the cadres of the schools should learn from each other and unite in battle. If one has said or done something wrong, one should make self-criticism of his own accord and shoulder the responsibility when other comrades have erred, we should warmly help them without covering up the contradictions. As the actual facts show, there is no cadre without shortcomings and mistakes and there is no leading body with unanimous opinion in all things and at all times. What is important is that when problems are encountered, we could achieve unified thinking and actions according to the line, general and specific policies and methods of the Party, and strive to build the leading bodies of the Party organizations at all levels into strong and effective fighting citadels that firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by so doing could we carry out to the letter the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every basic level.

Presently, the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat personally led by Chairman Mao is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to our battle for further occupying and transforming the battlefront of education. It has also clearly pointed out the orientation for strengthening oneself ideologically to our propaganda team. We are determined to learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the leadership of the Party, to constantly heighten our political awareness in the course of struggle, and carry the proletarian revolution on the battlefront of education through to the end along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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SUMMER VACATION

Sinkiang Teachers and Students Sum Up Their Summer Vacation

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 26, 1975)

primary and middle school teachers and students in urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, are summing up their summer holiday activities which include working in factories, communes or army units, and taking part in revolutionary theatricals and sports.

one feature of these activities has been short-term training classes for teachers to study chairman mao's instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and also fresh experience of the tachai production brigade in educational revolution.

in a great many schools, classes for training activists among the students in marxist study were run by communist youth league organizations and red guards. they studied chairman mao's instruction on the importance of theory and quotations from marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and took part in physical labour and conducted social investigations in factories or rural communes.

some teachers and students spent the summer vacation helping behind the counter in shops, serving as bus conductors or working in hospitals. their good service has won wide acclaim from the people.

among the theatrical and sports activities, the primary and middle school students engaged in story-telling and propaganda work, and theatrical performances in factories, communes and army units.

STUDY OF THEORY & PRODUCTION

Theoretical Study Promotes Production at East China Diesel Engine Plant

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 25, 1975)

"build socialism with greater revolutionary drive" is a slogan raised by the workers of an east china diesel engine plant after studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat earlier this year.

working under this slogan, the workers of the plant in wuhsi county, kiangsu province, fulfilled 60 percent of the annual quota for diesel engines and spare parts in the first half of the year. their products are rated as of top quality.

lu fu-chu, secretary of the communist party committee of the plant, pointed out that the success in production was achieved only after the workers had further raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution while studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. "revolution means to unfetter the productive forces. success in revolution brought about the good results in production at our plant," he elaborated.

since 1970, the plant has been making small diesel engines and spare parts for agricultural use. the party committee has persisted in implementing chairman mao's principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production". the output of diesel engines has since increased 11.6 times while maintaining top quality and production cost was cut by half.

the party committee secretary noted that the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers was high in the past because they were aware of the importance of their work in promoting agricultural mechanization. they are even more enthusiastic today, he added. "the nation-wide movement in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is another profound political and ideological revolution, a new step in continuing the revolution. it undoubtedly promotes people's enthusiasm for socialism and speeds up socialist construction in various fields."

he cited the situation in the revolution and production in his plant to illustrate this point. through the study of the theory, the workers have come to a clearer understanding of the historical task on the shoulders of the working class. they realized that by promoting agricultural mechanization, they are helping to wipe out the remains of the small peasant economy, consolidate the worker-peasant

alliance, gradually eliminate the difference between the workers and peasants and realize communism at an earlier date.

su tsai-ken, 37, a lathe turner working crank shafts in the metal workshop, did his work even better after studying the theory. he said: "in the past, i only linked my work with agricultural mechanization, but now i have realized that it has a share in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. having raised my understanding, i am eager to do more for socialism."

during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius last year, su tsai-ken completed 20 months' work within one year. in the past six months, he did an amount of work that was far above the production quota. he said: "fixing production quotas in industrial production is important in guaranteeing the fulfilment of the state plan for socialist construction. but as politically conscious members of the proletariat, we should work in a selfless communist spirit and should not be content with just meeting the fixed quotas."

su tsai-ken has time and again improved his cutters and doubled pershift output. he modestly learned from other veteran workers and mastered the skills of the more than 30 operations in processing crank shafts. following his example, the more than 20 lathe turners in his group learned the skills of at least two operations. now everybody in the plant is trying to master more skills while specializing in one.

working with selfless devotion, the workers of the plant have further strengthened their unity and cooperation. 39 percent of them smashed per-hour quotas in the first six months of this year. technical innovations have been made on a large scale in the plant. a highly efficient automatic production line for processing gears has been introduced. the plant now turns out 15,000 diesel engines a year, five times the designed capacity.

MACHINE BUILDING

25-Meter Digital-Controlled Unit Machine Built in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 26, 1975)

a large 25-metre-long digital-controlled unit machine has been made by the rolling stock plant in talien, northeast china, to facilitate automatic mass production of powerful diesel engines on locomotives.

designed by the plant itself, the machine is composed of more than 20,000 parts and is controlled by an electronic computer. the 217 main shafts on its sides are digitally programmed to work as separate but coordinated units. it does the drilling, boring and threading of several hundred holes in the engine body.

previously the plant had to use six general lathes and over 50 workhours to finish all the holes on the body of a 4,000 h.p. diesel engine. hand work was involved in some cases where high precision was required.

the workers responsible for processing engine bodies were determined to make a more efficient machine to do the job. with the support of the plant party organization, a "three-in-one" group of cadres, workers and technicians was formed for the purpose. it finished the design in less than one month by pooling the ideas of all.

the machine bed was produced in three separate sections before it was put together, because the plant did not have large enough machine tools for a 25-metre-long workpiece. the workers drew on the experience of other plants to ensure the precision required of the machine.

during test runs, the unit machine was proved dependable in performance and easy to operate. the quality of its products is up to standard. it raises efficiency 14 fold.

the talien plant, in making the machine, enjoyed ready help from plants in peking, chengtu and tientsin and those in the city itself.

SMALL FACTORIES

Changes in Tientsin Street Plant

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 25, 1975)

giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the tientsin experimental instruments plant is one of many street small factories that have taken on a new look and developed their production.

the plant was started by six women workers who at first could only produce metal casings for thermos flasks and metal clothes hangers. it now has nearly 300 workers and can produce more than 20 kinds of equipment and instruments, including incubators, vacuum ovens, humidity and temperature adjustable chambers and big lyophilizers.

the plant was begun in 1958, the year of the big leap forward, with just a few simple implements, and took on such assignments as repairing medical apparatus and instruments besides producing small metal products. not satisfied with their production, the women were determined to contribute more to socialist construction, and studied how to raise their cultural and technical level.

when a hospital sent in an electric oven for repair, the women workers, who had not even seen this kind of complicated precision instrument before, courageously decided to overcome the many difficulties involved and fulfil the task. in fact they not only repaired the instrument but began to produce this kind of product. they invited a veteran worker who was familiar with the structure of the oven to direct the repair work and while repairing the oven, the workers made a detailed diagram of it. after several trial efforts they made an electric oven. and later they went on to make four big explosion-proof ovens in a row.

to develop production, the workers of the tientsin experimental instruments plant introduced technical innovations and constantly improved working conditions. the workers at first produced vacuum ovens by hand and this inefficient process required great intensity of labour. but by pooling the wisdom and efforts of the masses, the workers made a cutter to replace hand work and so raised work efficiency more than 20 times and saved manpower. the workers have persisted in making their new machines and equipment themselves. by now, 80 percent of the machinery and equipment in the plant was made by the workers themselves.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

Chemical Fertilizer Industry Expanded in Szechwan Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 25, 1975)

the chemical fertilizer industry has grown rapidly in southwest china's szechwan province in the past decade. total output last year was three times as great as in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. production again showed a marked increase in the first seven months of this year. several new chemical fertilizer plants have gone into operation in the past few months and many more, both big and small, are under construction.

szechwan province abounds in natural gas, coal and phosphorus necessary for the development of the chemical fertilizer industry. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the province has set up big fertilizer enterprises and many medium and small ones in accordance with the policy of "walking on two legs" in socialist construction. output of the small enterprises in the first half of this year accounted for 70 per cent of the provincial total.

guided by the principle of self-reliance, szechwan province has built up the chemical fertilizer industry at high speed and low cost. many small plants were completed in one year. production workers took part in putting up factory buildings and installing equipment. this helped them know the ins and outs of the machines so that they would be able to maintain and repair these machines when production began.

workers' technical innovations have helped tap the potential of existing enterprises and push up production. workers, cadres and technicians at the szechwan chemical works have improved its converter, synthetic tower and other equipment and adopted new technological processes so as to use natural gas instead of coke for producing synthetic ammonia. three major technical improvements have raised its production capacity of synthetic ammonia from 72,000 tons to 180,000 tons and released several hundred workers for other jobs. production costs went down by 40 percent.

machine-building, metallurgical and chemical plants in szechwan have cooperated in making most of the equipment for the province's small nitrogen fertilizer plants. in addition, the province can do independent scientific research and designing for its growing chemical fertilizer industry. remarkable success has been achieved in producing high quality chemical fertilizer this year.

thanks to the steady development of the chemical fertilizer industry, the amount of chemical fertilizer applied to a hectare of farmland in the province this year was three times as much as in 1965.

PUMP WELLS

Inner Mongolia Builds More Pump Wells

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 25, 1975)

more than 8,600 wells were sunk in the inner mongolian autonomous region in the first six months of this year. a total of 9,000 wells, including those sunk previously, were equipped with pumps. this tops the region's target for pump wells and is promoting the extention of water conservancy work in the region.

from january to june of this year, several hundred thousand of people in the region were drawn into the struggle. they sank and equipped pump wells, built canals and embankments, levelled farmland and took steps to improve the soil. the new wells have brought 39,330 hectares of farmland under irrigation and improved the irrigation on 8,666 hectares.

by summing up its past experience, the ikh chao league, which used to suffer from drought nine years out of ten, especially in spring, this year mobilized more than 4,000 cadres and 100,000 people to extend irrigation works on a large scale. the league fulfilled 95 per cent of its year's target for sinking wells in six months.

RICE CULTURE

Peasant Rice Expert Helps Hilly Fukien Areas Increase Production

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 26, 1975)

since becoming leading member of fukien province's bureau of agriculture in 1971, peasant rice-expert huang hai-cheng has spent two-thirds of his time making investigations and giving on-the-spot guidance. the result is seen in the valuable contributions he has made to rice production in the mountainous areas of the province.

fortythree-year-old huang hai-cheng has toured most of the counties in all the seven prefectures of the province. most of the flat country in the province which borders on the subtropics, grows two crops of rice a year. but the mountainous areas and rolling country, especially the northern mountainous areas account for

no less than 80 per cent of the total acreage of the province, and have a short frost-free period allowing double-cropping of rice on only 66,000 hectares of farmland. so how to raise the per-hectare yield is of great importance for developing the province's agriculture on a large scale.

huang hai-cheng led an investigation group, including cadres and technicians, to seven counties, 22 communes and 35 production brigades to work alongside the peasants by day and listen to the people relating their experience in growing rice in the evenings. the suggestions they made to the provincial agricultural department as a result have now been adopted throughout the province. suggestions include improved methods of nursing the young shoots, selecting suitable varieties of seed and better manuring. in the past few years, many communes and production brigades have increased their per-hectare yield of rice to between 6.75 and 7.5 tons.

to illustrate his method of work, in 1973 he led 40 veteran peasants to the lungyen prefecture, western fukien and stayed at selected grassroot units and joined farm work there. they worked together with the local commune members in rice growing from sowing to harvesting and showed them how to improve the nurse of the shoots, fighting pests and manuring. the 19 selected production brigades where they worked increased their grain output by 1,150 tons that year. at the same time they trained 1,900 agro-technicians in the 19 brigades for work in other parts of the lungyen prefecture.

when interviewed on his successful results, huang hai-cheng said: "i was used to growing rice in the flat country. but then i saw it was my duty to consider the agriculture of the whole province. so i had to take part in productive labour in the hilly areas and learn seriously from the peasants there." he learned not only from the selected communes and production brigades, but also from outstanding units and persons at national and provincial conferences on agriculture.

huang hai-cheng was born in a poor peasant family in lunghai county along the fukien coast. his parents were poor tenant peasants before liberation, so heavy was the landlord's exploitation, that he often fainted from hunger. after liberation, he organized the first mutual-aid team in his county. later he took the lead in establishing the county's first elementary agricultural producers' co-operative. before he was promoted leading member of the provincial bureau of agriculture, he was the party secretary of liming production brigade in the lienhua commune.

drawing on his more than 20 years' experience, he has worked out methods for manuring and alternately irrigating and draining water from the fields for letting

them bake in the sun. he judges how and when to apply these measures according to the colour and shape of the leaves, with the result that the rice-plants develop strong roots, sturdy stalks resistant to lodging and big ears. the production brigade he belongs to is an outstanding high-yield unit by national standards. its output in recent years has been around 13.5 to 15 tons of rice per hectare.

the provincial scientific research department has helped his brigade edit booklets summing up their experiences in irrigation and applying manure, and in preventing the rice shoots from rotting for ten years running.

from 1965 to 1968 huang hai-cheng was in mali where he worked in a farm together with the malian people in growing rice. he said: "i shall never forget the warmth of the malian people's sentiments towards the chinese people."

he concluded: "it is the party and chairman mao who have trained and educated me, a peasant to become a cadre. i am determind to work harder and contribute my share to socialist agriculture."

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock Increases in Western Liaoning Despite Drought

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 26, 1975)

herdsmen in an area in northeast china have achieved an all-time record in livestock breeding in the teeth of a prolonged drought. in the stockbreeding year ending last june, they effected a gross increase of 17.4 per cent and a net increase of 2.9 per cent in the number of animals over the previous year.

rich in water and grass, the chao uda league (equivalent to a prefecture) in western liaoning province has some of china's best grazing grounds. a severe drought hit the area last year and reigned for 21 months in some parts. rivers dried out and grass withered, putting the animals under serious threat.

the undaunted cadres and herdsmen of han, mongolian, hui and manchu nationalities waged a concerted battle against drought and concentrated on the improvement

of the grazing grounds. they sank over 1,000 wells and dug a great number of ditches in the biting cold last winter and this spring. some 226,000 hectares of grazing grounds were cordoned off in a year for a better growth of the grass, and much more land was sown to grass and fodder crops. this has enabled many production brigades to overcome their shortage of water and fodder.

herdsmen of various nationalities conducted the fight against the drought in the spirit of socialist cooperation. members of the tsaidam people's commune in the aru khorcin banner, which suffered from a severe dry spell, were invited by a brigade in the paiyintala commune to graze their animals on its best grounds. the brigade also gave them over 500 tons of fodder grass and helped them dig a well. the animals passed the winter and spring safe and sound.

more work was done to combat animal diseases. anti-epidemic stations were set up in 104 people's communes, and more barefoot veterinarians were trained. vaccinations and medicated baths have effectively checked the spread of diseases and raised the survival rates of young animals and grown-ups.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Great Strength of Unity and Cooperation"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

"the people's daily" today carried a signed article entitled "great strength of unity and cooperation". it reads:

in an excellent situation in which the third world's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is advancing in the political and economic fields, many african countries have become more closely united in the struggle to oppose imperialists' and superpowers' plunder and exploitation, safeguard their national economic rights and interests and develop national economy, they have established various forms of mutual help and cooperation in economic domains and have scored remarkable achievements, demonstrating the tremendous force inherent in the united struggle of the african countries.

africa has fertile land and rich natural resources favourable for the development of national economy. but the long plunder and oppression by colonialism and imperialism had ruined the economy of the african countries and obstructed even normal economic exchanges among them. after winning independence, these countries have in the struggle to defend state sovereignty and develop national economy become increasingly aware of the great strength derived from bilateral and multilateral cooperation among developing countries. with the support of the organization of african unity, many african countries have developed in recent years cooperation in grain production, water conservancy, forest protection, fishery, communications, post and telecommunications, industry, mining, finance, trade and training of technicians. this has strengthened the african countries in varying degrees in their development of national economy in face of the economic aggression by imperialism and superpowers.

the steady expansion of economic cooperation among the african countries and its success are due to the fact that such cooperation is established on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and helping supply each other's wants and out of the common desire to oppose the plunder and control by imperialism and superpowers and safeguard their national economic rights and interests. facts have proved that such cooperation

is very helpful and necessary for african countries in their efforts to develop their national economy by self-reliance.

under the signboard of "aid" and "cooperation", the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have been engaged in penetration and expansion in africa. in the past few years, soviet social-imperialism has strived for exporting capital and setting up "jointly-owned enterprises" with the aim of plundering and controlling african countries. it has made arbitrary attacks on cooperation among african countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and even openly slandered such cooperation as "regionalism" and "economism", thus fully exposing its ugly features of new colonialism and its hostility to the african people.

the economic cooperation among african countries is just beginning. but with the development of the third world countries' fight to change the old international economic order, this cooperation will surely be further consolidated and expanded, generating an even mightier force excl.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Painting Exhibition Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 26, 1975)

an albanian painting exhibition opened here today.

the more than 90 oil paintings, graphic art pieces, posters and cartoons on display portray the heroic image and vivid scenes of the albanian people in socialist revolution and construction and eulogize the unbreakable militant friendship between the two parties and people of china and albania. they left a deep impression on the 500 opening-day visitors, including chinese professional and amateur fine artists and workers, peasants and soldiers.

before the opening of the exhibition, yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, wang lan-hsi, leading member of the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of provincial and city departments concerned met with niko mitrushi, first secretary of the albanian embassy who came from peking to attend the exhibition, pandi mele, leading member of the fine arts section of the cultural

committee of the albanian ministry of culture and education, who is in charge of the exhibition, and d. trebicka, curator of the albanian museum of fine arts. together they viewed the exhibits.

among the visitors to the exhibition today were noted painters in kwangtung kuan shan-yueh and huang hsin-po and writers chen tsan-yun and chou kang-ming.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese PLA Veterans Delegation Leaves Algiers for Home

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 24, 1975)

the chinese people's liberation army veterans delegation left here for home today after attending the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of algeria's national veterans day.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were said medour, national secretary of the national veterans organization in charge of social and economic affairs, and zermirline ahmed, national secretary of the organization in charge of international relations.

chinese ambassador to algeria chou po-ping, counsellor hou teh-chang and military attache yu ke-chung, of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

mahmoud guenez, algerian minister of war veterans and abdelaziz kara, general secretary of the national veterans organization received the chinese delegation and had friendly talks with them.

on august 22, the chinese embassy gave a dinner party for the delegation's visit. among the guests were abdelaziz kara and dejeghaba mohamed, inspector general of the ministry of war veterans.

during its stay, the delegation also attended the opening ceremony of the 7th mediterranean games held here and visited a number of places in the capital.

Algerian Health Minister Fetes Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 25, 1975)

algerian minister of health omar boudjellab gave a reception here today in honour of the fifth chinese medical team led by wang hsuan-chiung, which has finished its work in algeria and will soon leave for home.

during the reception, minister boudjellab expressed thanks in the name of the algerian government and people for the enthusiastic and earnest work of the team. he said what the chinese medical team has done in algeria is a manifestation of the great friendship between the people of algeria and china. he asked the guests to convey the regards of the algerian people and medical workers to the chinese people and medical workers.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy hou teh-chang and leaders of the sixth chinese medical team were also invited to the reception.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Women's Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

a five-member belgian women's delegation led by claire schaus left here for home by air this afternoon.

delegated by the belgium-china association, the visitors arrived in china on august 4 and visited peking, tachai, sian, yenan, nanking and shanghai.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi National Football Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the burundi national football delegation.

among the guests were sinduhije jerome, leader of the delegation and member of the supreme council of the republic of burundi, and sambira canisius, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burundi embassy here.

present were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned.

the hosts and guests had a warm and friendly conversation.

the burundi delegation returned to peking yesterday after visiting tsinan, tsingtao and tientsin.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Samdech Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital today with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces; and ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth.

present on the occasion were chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chu chuan-hsien, department director of the foreign ministry, and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia. as well as hsieh yueh-o.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Friendship Delegation Concludes Visit to Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 25, 1975)

the delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, left here for home this afternoon after a ten-day friendly visit to egypt.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ibrahim el tahawi, president, hassan ashmawi, secretary general, of the egypt-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador to egypt chang tung was also present on the occasion.

on august 20, mohamed abdel kader hatem, supervisor of the special national council of egypt, received all members of the delegation. he had a friendly conversation and a luncheon with them.

on august 17, the chinese guests were entertained at a dinner given by the egypt-china friendship association. speaking at the dinner, president of the egyptian association tahawi and head of the chinese delegation yang chi wished further growth to the friendship between the people of the two countries.

chinese ambassador chang tung gave a reception yesterday evening for the delegation's visit.

during its stay in this country, the chinese delegation visited factories and places of historic interest in cairo and alexandria.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Guest from Iceland

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with petur thorsteinsson, secretary-general of the foreign ministry of the republic of iceland.

deputy director of the west european affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs liang shang-yuan was present on the occasion.

petur thorsteinsson and his party will leave peking tomorrow for a visit to shanghai and soochow before going home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Hisao Kuroda

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1975)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) here this morning.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chen Chieh Meet Japanese Fuyo Group Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the japanese fuyo group delegation with takuji matsuzawa as its leader and taiichiro matsuo as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion was keitaro nakamura, liaison official in peking of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met the members of the fuyo group delegation yesterday afternoon.

Friendship Delegation of Chinese Society of Agronomy Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

a friendship delegation of the chinese society of agronomy led by shen chi-yi, vice-president of the society, with ma ling, deputy secretary-general of the society, as its deputy leader, left peking by air today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association, the central committee of the national agricultural cooperatives and the asian agricultural technique exchange association.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, and tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy here.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Kuwaiti Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening met with m. a. a. abuelhassan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of kuwait to the people's republic of china.

present were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. vincent moran and dr. philip muscat, members of parliament (labour party) of malta, and carmel mifsud, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture and fisheries, and their wives.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the friendship association, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the maltese friends arrived in peking today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the friendship association.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Mexican Delegation on Maize Study

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei this morning met with all members of the mexican delegation on maize study led by dr. mario castro gil, president of antonio marro autonomous university of agriculture.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei extended a warm welcome to the mexican friends who, he said, have brought with them the friendship of the mexican people for the chinese people. during their stay in china, the mexican friends have exchanged experience with chinese peasants and scientific researchers on the cultivation of good maize strains and exchanged seeds with them. "this shows the growing friendly relations between china and mexico and the friendship between the two peoples," the vice-premier said. "both china and mexico belong to the third world and are making every endeavour to develop agriculture. we should learn from each other."

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano attended the meeting.

present were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of organizations concerned and scientists, including liu chung-yang, wang wen-chih and wu tsao-wen.

Chinese Technical Group Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Aug. 25, 1975)

the chinese technical group to study dropping irrigation led by wu ching-cheng left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to mexico.

the chinese group arrived here on july 23 at the invitation of the mexican government. during its stay in this country, the chinese group was received respectively by leandro rovirosa wade, mexican secretary of hydraulic resources; luis robles linares, abelardo amaya brondo and gerardo cruickshank garcia, under-secretaries of the same secretariat.

during its visit to the state of sinaloa and other six states, the chinese group was hospitably received by local state government officials. mexican peasants and technicians enthusiastically narrated their experience on dropping and spray irrigation to their chinese guests.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang gave a reception for the visit of the chinese group on august 22. present on the occasion were under-secretaries abelardo amaya brondo and gerardo cruickshank garcia and many mexican friends.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1975)

the fifth tourist group from romania led by calin ioan left here for home by air today. its itinerary in china included peking, hangchow, shanghai, talien, shenyang and anshan.

the group arrived in china on august 2. cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, met and feted the romanian guests on the eve of their departure from peking.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Romanian Vice Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with cornel pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic.

present on the occasion were the foreign ministry's yu hung-liang, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, and pi chi-lung, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law.

ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Sports Festival Shooting Invitational Competition Opens

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

the sports festival shooting invitational competition of singapore opened in singapore city yesterday, according to press reports from that city.

marksmen participating in the competition included those from singapore, australia, china, japan, malaysia, and philippines and thailand.

china took the team event in the small bore rifle prone shooting (60 shots) with 2,367 points on august 25. this improved china's national record of 2,345 points set by the inner mongolia autonomous region shooting team at the national shooting championships held in chengchow on october 14, 1974.

japan came second and singapore third in the team event.

china's ke wei-lieh won the small bore prone rifle individual event with 597 points out of a possible 600. ke's score better his own national record (594 points) set at the national invitation shooting championships held in peking in october 1973. second and third places went to japan's marksmen.

japan won the men's centre fire pistol team event with 2,315 points, followed by china and singapore. the individual title went to japan's akatsuka hiroyuki with 584 points. runners up were wang hsu-sheng of china and shiraishi makato of japan, both with 578 points.

the chinese shooting delegation arrived in singapore on august 24 after taking part in the third asian shooting championships in kuala lumpur.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Receives Chinese Consul in Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Aug. 25, 1975)

tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, aboud jumbe, received chinese consul chen chiang at the state house here on august 22 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for Seventh Special UN Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1975)

li chiang, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the seventh special session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign trade, left peking for new york by plane this afternoon.

leaving on the same plane were representatives of the delegation sai tzu-shuang and lin chi-hsin, and deputy representatives of the delegation hsu nai-chiung and chang hsueh-yao.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, yao yi-lin and chai shu-fan, vice-ministers of foreign trade, and chen hsi-yu, vice-minister of finance.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the delegation and permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the u.n., representative wu miao-fa and deputy representatives chang chien-hua, chou nan and chang hsien-wu are already in new york.

CHINA AND US

American Professor Man-chiang Niu Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

yu wen, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, this afternoon met and feted man-chiang niu, american professor of biology, and his wife pao-ying chang, and had a warm and friendly conversation with them.

the american couple arrived in peking on may 10 to undertake scientific experiments and research with scientific personnel of the peking zoological research institute of the chinese academy of sciences. they will leave peking for home shortly.

American Professor Chieh Chien Chang Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

yu wen, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, met and feted chieh chien chang, american professor of aerospace and atmospheric sciences, and his wife than chie chang yesterday afternoon. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

the professor and his wife arrived here on april 29 to conduct scientific experiments and research with scientific personnel of the atmospheric physics research institute of the chinese academy of sciences. they will leave peking for home shortly.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Professors Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

li chi, leading member of the ministry of education, met and feted a tourist group of professors from the central university of venezuela led by professor trino alcides diaz yesterday. they had a friendly talk on china's revolution in education.

before arriving in peking on august 22, the venezuelan friends had visited kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, soochow, nanking and tientsin and exchanged views with their chinese colleagues and students on china's revolution in education. they are scheduled to leave china shortly.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Delegation of Maritime Transport of Government of Federal Republic of Germany Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1975)

a 6-member delegation of maritime transport of the government of the federal republic of germany led by gerhard breuer, deputy director of the bureau of maritime transport under the federal ministry of transport arrived in peking today for talks concerning an agreement on maritime transport between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of germany.

greeting them at the airport were tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transportation bureau of the ministry of communications, and gerd berendonck, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for Western Pacific Regional Session of World Health Organization in Manila

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1975)

a chinese delegation left peking for manila by air today for the 26th session of the western pacific regional committee of the world health organization. the delegation includes representative chen chih-ming, deputy representative chen wen-chieh and two staff members.

END